A

COLLECTION

OF

English WORDS

Not Generally used, with their Significations and Original, in two Alphabetical Catalogues,

THE ONE

Of such as are proper to the Northern, the other to the Southern Counties.

WITH

An Account of the preparing and refining such Metals and Minerals as are gotten in *England*.

The Second Edition, augmented with many hundreds of Words, Observations, Letters, &c.

By *JOHN RAY*: Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

LONDON:
Printed for *Christopher Wilkinson*, at the Black Boy over against S. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleetstreet*. 1691.

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TO HIS

Honoured FRIEND

Peter Courthope, *Esq*;

OF

DANNY in *SUSSEX*.

SIR,

THough I need no other Motive to induce me to present you with this Collection of English Words, but that I might take occasion publickly to own my Obligations to you, as well for your

long continued Friendſhip as for the Aſſiſtance you have ſometime afforded me in thoſe Studies to which I am I think naturally inclined, yet one Circumſtance did more eſpecially lead me to make choice of you for its Patron; and that is, that you were the firſt that Contributed to it, and indeed the Perſon that put me upon it; and ſo it being in good meaſure your own, I have reaſon to hope that you will Favourably accept it. I confeſs the Work is ſo inconſiderable, that I am ſomewhat aſhamed to prefix your name before it, but having nothing elſe left of my own, which I deſign to trouble the World with, as not knowing whether

whether I may live ſo long as to perfect what I have now before me; I chuſe rather to preſent you with this, than loſe the Honour of being known to have ſuch a Friend, or neglect the duty of making acknowledgments where they are due, eſpecially having already made Preſents of this Nature to others of my Friends, which is enough to excuſe this Dedication intended to do other purpoſes by

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JO. RAY.

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THE PREFACE.

Since the publishing this Collection of Local Words, in the year 1674. *which were hastily gathered up by me, I received a Letter from my worthy Friend* M. Francis Brokesby, *sometimes Fellow of* Trinity *College in* Cambridge, *and since Rector of* Rowley *in the* East Riding *of* Yorkshire, *attended with a large Catalogue of Northern Words, their significations, and Etymologies, to be added to a second Edition of this Collection, if ever it came to be reprinted; which then I did not expect that it would. But since it hath found so favourable acceptance among the ingenious, that the former Impression be-*

ing disperst and exhausted, a new one is desired by the Bookseller concerned: I readily entertained the motion, that I might enrich my Book, and recommend it to the Reader by so considerable an Addition, as also procure my Friend the praise due to his pains and performance. And lest I my self should defraud him, and intervert any part thereof, I hold my self obliged to advertise the Reader, that the greatest part of the Words added to the Northern Collection *are owing to him, though his name be not subjoyned. The rest are a supplement of such Words observed by the learned and ingenious, my honored and dear Friend* Dr. Tancred Robinson *as he found wanting in* Mr. Brokesbyes *Catalogue. The greatest part of the additional Words in the* Southern Collection *were contributed by my ingenious Friends* Mr. Nicolas Jekyll *of* Sibble Heveningham, *and* Mr. Mansell Courtman *Minister of* Castle Heveningham *in* Essex. *Since the Copy of this* Collection *was out of*

my hands, and delivered to the Bookseller in order to the Printing of it, I received three Catalogues of Local Words, two from my learned and worthily esteemed Friend Mr. Edward LLoyd *of* Oxford, *one drawn up by himself, of* British *Words parallel to some of the Northern Words in this Collection, from which probably the Northern might be derived: the other communicated to him by Mr.* Tomlinson *of* Edmund *Hall, a* Cumberland *Gentleman. The third from Mr.* Wilkinson *a Bookseller in* Fleetstreet, London, *owner of the Copy of this* Collection, *sent him from Mr.* William Nicholson, *an ingenious Minister living in* Cumberland. *I found in it many Words already entred in my Collection, the most of which I thought fit to omit, though had they come timely enough they might have been useful to me, because they contain many parallels in the* Teutonick, Cimbrick, *and old* Gothick *Languages, which might have been added in their places.*

Some

Some Words I also observed therein of common and general use in most Countries of England, *at least where I have lived or conversed, which I also omitted, (because it is not my design to write an* English Glossary) *but yet shall here mention them.*

Benison *for Benediction, which is not unusual among our Elegant Writers.*

Blume, *or Bloom for Blossome.*

A Bowre, *for an Arbour, because made of Bows, or as they usually spell it, Boughs of Trees: though I confess with us it is used neither for a House nor for a Room.*

A Brigge, *for a Bridge used at* Cambridge. *It is but a difference of Dialect.*

Childermas *day, for Innocents day.*

A Corse, *for a dead body, which in my opinion is originally nothing but* Corps.

A Cragge, *probably from the* British Craig.

To Cun, *or* Con *thanks: to give thanks.*

Deft

Deft, *for Neat, pretty.*

Fangs, *for Claws Clutches, is a general Word.*

To Fleer *or* Flyre, *to laugh slily, to jeer.*

Gear *or* Geer, *for clothes, accoutrements, harness. So Women call the Linnen and what else they wear upon their Head, Head-gear:* Gear *is also used for trumpery, rubbish, so as stuffe is.* Goodly gear.

A Glead, *for a Kite, which he very probably deduces from gliding.*

The Word Grave *is not used in the South for digging with a Spade, but is appropriated to cutting upon Metal. But a* Grave *i. e.* Sepulchrum *is a Pit digged with a Spade, and we say a* Spade-graft *or a Spit deep. And a* Groove *is a Furrow made in Wood or Metal by Joyners, Smiths, or other Artificers.*

Groats, *for great Oatmeal is a general Word.*

Gripe, *the same with* Grupe, *is frequently used with us for* sulcus, fossula, illex. Har-

Harrying *the Country, is also generally used for wasting, plundering, spoiling it by any means. There is a sort of Puttock called a* Hen-harrier *from chasing, preying upon and destroying of Poultry.*

Than Hie you, *for haste you, nothing more common.*

Lugs, *for Ears, is a general but derisory Word.* With Hair in Characters and Lugs in Text. Clevelands *Poems.*

Neb, *is of frequent use, though not for for the Nose of a Man, yet for the Bill of a Bird, and metaphorically for the point of a Pen, or the long and slender Nose of any Vessel.*

To Nip, *for to press between the Fingers and Thumb not using the Nails, or with any Instrument that is flat, as Tongs or the like: to press between things that are edged, is called pinching.*

A Reek, *with us signifies not a Smoak, but a steam arising from any Liquor or moist thing heated.*

Sad,

Sad, *is used also for heavy, spoken of Bread that rises not, or the like.*

A Strand, *for a Shoar or bank of Sand, whence the* Strand *in* London; *and a Ship is said to be* Stranded.

Uncouth, *is commonly used for absurb, incongruous.*

Warre, *for beware, as* War Heads, or Horns.

Wented, *for acid or a little changed, spoken of Wort.*

To Whittle *sticks, to cut off the Bark with a Knife, to make them white. Hence also a Knife is in derision called a Whittle.*

Wilie, *Subtle, deceitful.*

I was the less scrupulous of omitting these Words, because the Gentleman himself intends to publish with a History of the Kingdom of Northumberland *a large* North-humbrick Glossary.

To these I might add some Words I observed in Mr. Hickes *his* Islandish *Dictionary, by him noted for Northern*

Northern Words, v. To Banne, *i. e. to Curse.* To *make a* Dinne, *i. e. a Noise, which we in* Essex *pronounce* Dean, *and is in frequent use.* A Fang, *for a Claw or Paw.* A Frosh, *for a Frog.* Galts *and* Gelts, *or as they here pronounce it* Yelts, *for young Sows before they have had their first Farr of Pigs.* To Yell, *i. e. to cry out hideously, to howl.* To Glow, *i e. to be hot.* To Heave, *i. e. to lift up.* The Huls *of Corn, i. e. the chaffe or covering from Hill to cover.* To Lamme, *i. e. to beat.*

These Gentlemen being, I suppose North Country Men, and during their abode in the Universities or elsewhere, not happening to hear those Words used in the South, might suppose them to be proper to the North. The same error I committed my self in many Words that I put down for Southern, which afterwards I was advised were of use also in the North, viz. Arders, Auk and aukward, to Brimme, Bucksome, Chizzel, Clever, a Cob-iron, a Cotterel,

terel, to Cour down, to Cope, Crank, it Dares or Dears, a Dibble, a Dool, Feaberries, to Goyſter, Hogs *for Sheep*, a Jarre, to Play, *i. e.* to Boyl, Shie, Temſe-bread.

In the ſame Iſlandiſh Dictionary *I find alſo ſome Northern Words not entred in my Catalogue*, viz.

The Eand, *Spiritus*, *à Cimbrico Ande. To* Byg, *ædificare*; Bigd *habitatio. To* Britten *Beef*, *to break the Bones of it. A.S.* Brittan *frangere. The* Ey-brees, *Palpebræ* Eylids. *Scot.* Bran *ab Iſland*, Brun. *We uſe* Eybrows *for* Supercilia. *To* Dwine *away*, *Gradatim perire*, *inde* Dwindle *Dimin. à* Duyn *Iſlandico*, *Ceſſo*, *deficio.* Eaſles, *Boreal.* Iſles, *Cinis ignitus*, *ſcintillans. ab Iſland.* Eyſa. *We in* Eſſex *uſe* Eaſles *for the hot Embers*, *or as it were burning Coals of Straw only. A* Fell, *mons.* Fournes fells, *The* Fell-foot. *Ab Iſlandico* Fel, *Acclivitas.*

Fliggurs *Ebor. Young Birds that can fly*, *fledge*, *Iſl.* Fleigur *Volatilis.*

The

The Gowk, *the Cuckow, Iſland.* Gaukur.

Nowt-geld, *Tributum pro pecore ſolutum.*

A Nab, *Summitas rupis vel montis. Iſland.* Gnypa.

Heaſy, *Raucus,* Iſl. Hæſe *Raucitas.*

To Helle *water, Effundere aquam. Iſland.* Helle, heltre, *fundo.*

A Whreak, *Tuſſis, a hauking, Screatio. Iſland.* Hroak, *Sputum.*

To Ream, *manum ad aliquid capiendum exporrigo. Iſland.* Hremme, *Unguibus rapio.*

To Reouſe, *commendare.*

Axel-tooth, *Dens molaris, Iſland* jaxl, *idem.*

Yaud *Eboracenſibus a Horſe, a Jade.*

To Lek, *Stillo, Iſland.* Lek.

The Fire lowes, *i. e. flames Eboracenſibus. Germ.* Lohe, *Flamma.*

The Munne, *the Mouth. Iſland.* Munnur.

In Sir Tho. Browns *eighth Tract, which*

which is of Languages, there are ſeveral Words mentioned as of common uſe in Norfolk, *or peculiar to the* Eaſt-Angle *Countries, and not of general, viz.* Bawnd, Bunny, Thurk, Enemmis, Sammodithee, Mawther, Kedge, Seel, Straſt, Clever, Matchly, Dere, Nicked, Stingy, Non eore, Feſt, Thepes, Goſgood, Camp, Sibrit, Fangaſt, Sap, Cothiſh, Thokiſh, Bide owe, Paxwax.

Of ſome of theſe the forementioned Mr. Hickes *gives an account in the Preface to his* Saxon *Grammar, as* Bunny, *a ſwelling upon a ſtroke or blow on the Head or elſewhere, which he parallels with the Gotthick* Bango *ulcus, and the Iſlandick* Ban, *a Wound, and* Ben *vibex. We in* Eſſex *call it a* Boine *on the Head.* Bunny *is alſo uſed as a flattering word* [ὑποκοριστικὸν] *to Children.* Bawnd tumens, *as* his Head is bownd, *his head is ſwoln, from the forementioned Iſlandick word* Bon. Thurk *or* Thark *is plainly from the* Saxon deork, *dark* Enemmis,

mis, *nè, ne forte, as* Spar the door Enemmis he come, *i. e. lest he come, he deduces probably from* Eigenema *or* Einema *an adverb of excluding or excepting now in use among the* Islanders. Sammodithu, *a form of salutation signifying,* tell me how do you, *probably may be nothing but the* Saxon Tæg me hu bert þu, *rapidly pronounc'd, as we say* Muchgooditte *for* Much good do it you. Mauther *I take to be our* Mothther *a Girl or young Maid, of which I rather approve Sir* Hen. Spelmans *account, which see in my Collection.* Seel, *Tempus, entred in the Collection.* Strak, *iratus, ira exclamans, Islandis* at Straffa *est objurgare, corripere, increpare.* Matchly; *Perfectly, well. Islandis* Maatlega, Magtlega; *Sax.* Mihtilice, *valde, mightily. To* Dere *or* Dare, *entred in the Collection.* Noneare, *modò. Isl.* Nunær. *Ere seems to signifie in old English* before *as in* Ere-now *and in* Erewhile, *i. e. before now, before time, and* ere *I go, i. e, before I go, of which* yore

seems

seems to be but a Dialect, in days of yore. *So* non-ere *may be not before, now.*] *To* Camp. *To play at Foot-ball. Sax.* Camp *is striving, and* Campian *to strive or contend. This word, for this exercise, extends over* Essex *as well as* Norfolk *and* Suffolk. Si-brit *is entred in the Collection. This Author makes it a compound of* Sib *and* byrht *manifest. Angl. to* Bruit, *apud Sulopienses to* Brit, *to Divulge and spread abroad: I should rather make it a compound of* Sib *and* ritus. Fa-gait, *a marriageable Maid, vira nu-tura & q. virum jam expetens: per-chance from* fengan *or* fangan, *Sax. to take or catch, and* aait *love, as much to say as taken with love & capable of love. To* bide owe, *pen-dare: unde constat (saith he)* bide *pro fluxisse à Saxonico* wyte, *quod pœnam multam, supplicium significat. Of other words which he leaves to others to give an account of are* Kedge *for bud-budge; clever, neat, elegant. See Collection: to* nick, *to hit the time*

I nick't it, *I came in the nick of time, just in time.* Nick *and* Notch, *i. e.* crena *are synonymous words, and to nick a thing seems to me to be originally no more than to hit just the notch or mark,* scopum petere: Stingy, *pinching, sordid, narrow-spirited, I doubt whether it be of ancient use or Original, and rather think it to be a newly coined word.* To feft, *to* perſuade, *or indeavour to perſuade. We in* Eſſex *uſe* feffing *for* putting, thruſting *or obtruding a thing upon one,* donum *or* Merces obtrudere, *but for the Etymon or Original I am to ſeek:* Goſgood, *i. e.* Yeaſt *or* Barm, *is nothing but* Gods-good, (Bonum Divinum) *as they pronounce the word in* Suſſex *and* Kent, *where it is in uſe; it is alſo called* Beer-good. Thepes *is the ſame with* Febes *or* Feaberries, *i. e, Gooſe-berries, a word uſed alſo in* Cheſhire, *as* Gerard *witneſſeth in his Herbal; but what Language it owes its Original to is further to be enquired.* Cothiſh, *Moroſe, and* Thokiſh, *ſlothful,*

ful, ſluggiſh, I have no account to give of. Paxwax, *for the Tendon or* aponeuroſis *to ſtrengthen the Neck, and bind the Head to the Shoulders, I have nothing to ſay to, but that it is a word not confined to* Norfolk *or* Suffolk, *but far ſpread over* England; *uſed to my knowledge in* Oxfordſhire.

As for the Catalogues of Engliſh *Birds and Fiſhes inſerted in the firſt Edition of this Book, I thought fit to omit them in this; becauſe they were very imperfect, and ſince much more fully given in the Hiſtories of Birds and Fiſhes publiſhed by us; beſides if God grant life and health I may put forth a particular methodical Synopſis of our* Engliſh *Animals and Foſſills with Characteriſtick Notes, and Obſervations upon them, which will ſwell to a conſiderable Volume, our Inſects being more numerous than the Plants of this Iſland.*

A COLLECTION OF Local Words

Proper to the NORTH and SOUTH Countries.

A.

TO *Addle* or *Addle*; to Earn; from the ancient *Saxon* Word *Edlean*, a reward, recompence or requital.

After-maths; the Pasture after the Grass hath been mowed. In other places called *Roughms*.

Agate; Chef. Just going, as *I am Agate*. *Gate* in the Northern Dialect signifies

ſies a way, ſo that *Agate* is at or upon the way.

Alantom; At a diſtance.

A mell; Among, betwixt, contracted from a middle; or perchance from the *French* word *Meſler*, ſignifying to mingle, whence our *Engliſh Medley* is derived. Some pronounce it *ameld*.

Anauntrins; If ſo be. I know not what the Original of this ſhould be, unleſs it be from *An*, for if, and *Auntrins* contracted from Peradventure.

Anent; Over againſt, concerning. A Word of frequent uſe among the *Scots*. Some deduce it from the *Greek* ἐναντὶ, ἐναντίον *Oppoſitum*. *Nec malè ſanè* (*inquit* Skinnerus in *Etymologico Linguæ Anglicanæ*) *ſi vel ſoni vel ſenſus convenientiam reſpicias. Sed quo commercio Græci Scotis totius Europæ longitudine diſſitis vocabula impertiri potuerunt? Mallem igitur deducere ab* AS Neon *Prope, additâ particulâ initiali otioſa* A.

An *Arain*; A Spider: *à Lat. Aranea*. It is uſed only for the larger kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamſhire*.

Arf; Afraid.

An *Ark*; A large Cheſt to put Corn or Fruit in, like the Bing of a Buttery; from the *Latin* word *Arca*.

Arles

Arles or *Earles*; Earnest, an *Arles penny*, an Earnest-penny, from the *Latin* Word *arrha*.

An *Ass*; A Skar. *Pock-arrs*, the Marks made by the Small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to North and South.

Arvill-Supper; A Feast made at Funerals: in part still retained in the North.

An *Asker*; a *Newt* or *Eft*, *Salamandra aquatica*.

Aßite; Anon, shortly, or as soon, i. e. *As Tide*. *Tide* in the North signifies soon, and *tider* or *titter* sooner. *The tider* (that is the sooner) *you come, the tider you'll go*; from the *Saxon Tid*, signifying time, which is still in use, as in Shrove-tide, Whitsuntide, &c.

As *Aßy*; As willingly.

An *Attercob*; A Spiders Web. *Cumberland*.

Aud-farand; Children are said to be so, when grave or witty, beyond what is usual in such as are of that age.

Aud; Old. Var. Dial. as *Cauld* for Cold, *Wauds* for Wolds, *Aum* for *Elm*. And *Earaud* the Humor or Genius, *Ingenium*.

Average; The breaking of Corn Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *Average* in Law signifies either the Beasts which Tenants

and Vassals were to provide their Lords for certain Services, or that Mony that was laid out by Merchants to repair the Losses suffered by Shipwracks; and so it is deduced from the old word *Aver* [*Averium*] signifying a laboring Beast: or *Averia* signifying Goods or Chattels, from the *French Avoir* to have or possess. But in the sense we have used it, it may possibly come from *Haver*, signifying Oats; or from *Averia*, Beasts, being as much as Feeding for Cattle, Pasturage.

Aum, Elm. Var. Dial.

An *Aumbry*, or *Ambry*, or *Aumery*. A Pantry or Cupboard to set Victuals in: *Skinner* makes it to signifie a Cupboard's Head, or Side-Table: *super quam vasa mensaria & tota argentea supellex ad usum conviviorum exponitur*: à Fr. G. *Aumoire, Armaire & Armoire*, It. Armaro *idem significantibus, q. d. Latinè* Armarium. Prov. *No sooner up, but the Head in the Aumbry, and Nose in the Cup.* In which Sentence it must needs signifie a Cupboard for Victuals.

Aund; Ordained: *forsan per contractionem. I am aund to this luck.* i. e. Ordain'd.

Aunters; Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into Auventure,

Auventure, and then easily contracted into *Aunter*. It signifies also needless Scruples, in that usual Phrase, *He is troubled with Aunters.*

The *Aunder*, or as they pronounce it in *Cheshire*, *Ounder*; The Afternoon.

Awns; *Aristæ*, The Beards of Wheat or Barley. In *Essex* they pronounce it *Ash*.

B.

A *Backster*; A Baker.

A *Badger*; Such as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one place, and carry them to another. It is a Word of general use.

Bain; Willing, Forward: opposed to Lither.

The *Balk* or *Bawk*; The Summer-beam, or Dorman, *Balks*, *Bawks*: Poles laid over a Stable or other Building for the Roof, *à Belgico*, *& Teuton. Balk*, *Trabs*, *tignum*. In common speech a *Balk* is the same with *Scamnum* in *Latin*, i.e. a piece of Land which is either casually overslip'd, and not turned up in plowing, or industriously left untouched by the Plow, for a Boundary between Lands, or some other use. Hence *to balk*, is frequently

used metaphorically, for *to pass over.*

A *Balk-staff*; A Quarter-staff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam.

A *Bannock*; An *Oat-cake* kneaded with Water only, and baked in the Embers. In *Lancashire*, and other parts of the North, they make several sorts of Oaten Bread, which they call by several Names: as 1. *Thorcakes*, the same with *Bannocks*, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal, as it comes from the Mill, and fair Water, without Yeast or Leaven, and so baked. 2. *Clap-bread*: Thin hard Oat-cakes. 3. *Kitchnoss-bread*: Thin soft Oat-cakes made of thin Batter. 4. *Riddle-cakes*: thick sour Cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-boven Bread*, having but little Leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. 5. *Jannock*; Oaten Bread made up in Loaves.

A *Bargh*: A Horse-way up a steep Hill, *York-shire.*

A *Barn* or *Bearn*; A Child. It is an ancient *Saxon* Word. In the ancient *Teutonick*, *Barn* signifies a Son, derived perchance from the *Syriack Bar*, Filius.

A *Barr*; A Gate of a City. *York.* As *Bootham Bar*, *Monk-bar*, *Michael Gate-Bar* in the City of *York.*

Bawaty or *Bowsty*; Linsey-Wolsey.

Bearn-teams; Broods of Children, as they

they expounded it to me. I find that *Bearn-team* in the *Saxon*, signifies Issue, Offspring, Children, from *team*, *scholes*, and *Bearn*. A teeming Woman is still in use for one that is apt to bear Children.

Beating with Child; Breeding, gravid. *Tockshire*.

A *Beck*; a small Brook. A Word common to the ancient *Saxon*, High and Low *Dutch* and *Danish*. Hence the Terminations of many Towns, *Sand beck*, *Well-beck*, &c.

Beeld; Shelter.

Beer or *Berre*, q. Beare; Force, might. *With aw my Beer*, Cheshire, *i. e.* With all my Force.

Beight of the Elbow; Bending of the Elbow. *Chesh.* A Substantive from the Preterperfect Tense of *Bend*, as *Bought* of the like signification from *Bow*.

Belive; Anon, by and by, or towards night. *By the Eve*. This mollifying *the* into *le* being frequent in the North, as *to la* for *to the*. We have the Word in *Chaucer* for Anon.

To *bensel*; To bang or beat. *Vox Rustica*. Ebor.

To *Berry*; To thresh, *i. e.* to beat out the Berry, or Grain of the Corn. Hence a *Berrier*, a Thresher: and the *Berrying-stead*, the Threshing-Floor.

To *Bid* or *Bede*; To pray. Hence a *Bedes man*, one that prays for others: and those little Globules, with which they number their Prayers, are called *Bedes*.

Biggening: I wish you a good biggening, *i. e.* A good getting up again after lying in. *Votum pro puerpera.*

A *Birk*; A Birch-Tree. Var. Dial.

Bizen'd; *Skinner* writes it *Beesen* or *Beezen* or *Bison*: Blinded. From *By* signifying besides, and the *Dutch* Word *Sin*, signifying Sense, *q. d. Sensu omnium nobilissimo orbatus*: saith he.

Blake; Yellow, spoken of Butter and Cheese. *As blake as a Paigle.*

Cow-blakes: Casings, Cow-dung dried, used for Fewel.

A *Bleb*; a Blister, a Blain, also a Bubble in the Water.

Corn *Bleeds* well; when upon threshing it yields well.

Bleit or *Blate*; Bashful. *A toom purse makes a bleit Merchant.* Scot. Prov. That is, an empty Purse makes a shamefac'd Merchant. *Fortasse q.* Bleak or blank.

Bloten; Fond, as Children are of their Nurses. *Chesh.*

Blow-Milk; Skim'd or floten Milk: from whence the Cream is blown off.

To *Bluffe*; To blind-fold.

To

To blush another; to be like him in Countenance. In all Countries we say, He or she hath a Blush of, *i. e.* resembles such another.

A *Body*; A Simpleton. *Yorkshire.*

To *Boke* at one: To point at one. *Cheshi.* i. e. to poke at one.

To *Boke*; To nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch. *Vox agro Lincolnienſi familiaris (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit ſaltem Hiſpan.* Boſſar *vomere*, Boquear, *oſcitare ſeu Pandiculari; vel poſſit deflecti à Latino evocare, vel melius à Belg.* Boocken, Boken *pulſare, vel* Puycken *Trudere, protrudere. Vomitus enim eſt rerum vomitu rejectarum quædam protruſio ſeu extruſio.*

The *Boll* of a Tree; The Body of a Tree, as a *Thorn-Boll, &c. Bolling* Trees is uſed in all Countries for pollard Trees, whole Heads and Branches are cut off, and only the Bodies left.

A *Boll* of Salt, *i. e.* two Buſhels.

The *Boor*; The Parlor, Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumb.*

A *Booſe*; An Ox, or Cow-Stall. *Ab* AS. *Buſib. V. Ox-booſe.*

To *Boon* or *Beun*; To do Service to another as a Landlord.

Boner; Bobbins, becauſe probably made at firſt of ſmall Bones. Hence *Bone-lace*,

To *Boun* and *unboun*; To dress and undress. *Forte à Belgico* Bouwen, to build or manure. Which Word also substantively signifies a Womans Garment. *Boun* subst. Ready.

To *Bourd*; To jest, used most in *Scotland*. *Bourd* [Jest] *neither with me nor with my honor*, Prov. Scot.

Bout; Without. *Chesh. To be bout*, as Barrow *was*, i.e. To be without as, *&c.* Prov.

Braken, *Brakes*; Fern. [*Var. Dial.*] *Braket* is a Word of general use all *England* over.

Bragget or *Braket*; A sort of compound Drink made up with Honey, Spices, *&c.* in *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, &c. *Minsheu* derives it from the *Welsh Bragod*, signifying the same. *Forte q. d. Potus Gallica Braccata.* The Author of the *English* Dictionary set forth in the Year, 1658. deduces it from the *Welsh* Word *Brag*, signifying Malt, and *Gos* a Honey Comb.

A *Brandrith*; A Trevet or other Iron to set any Vessel on, over the Fire, from the *Saxon Brandred*, a Brand Iron.

Brant; Steep: A *brant* Hill, as *brant* as the side of a House.

Bratt; A course Apron, a Rag. *Vox agro Lincolniensi usitata, sic autem appellatur Semicinctium ex panno vilissimo ab AS* Bratt *panniculus*;

panniculus; *hoc a verbo* Britt. Gebrittan, *frangere*, *q. d. Panni fragmenta.* Skinner. *Braughwham*; A Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread and Butter boiled together. *Lancash.*

To *Braads*, i. e. To make broad, to spread. *Ab* AS. *Braedan.*

To *Bree*; to Frighten.

To *Breid* or *brade* of; to be like in Conditions, from Breeding, because those that are bred of others are for the most part like them. *Ye breid of the Millers Dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope.* Prov. Scot.

To *Brian* an Oven; to keep Fire at the Mouth of it, either to give light, or to preserve the Heat. Elsewhere they call this Fire a *Sprazing.*

Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial. *Chesh.*

A *Broach*; a *Spit.* It is a *French* Word: From its similitude whereto a Spire-Steeple is called a *Broach*-Steeple, as an Obelisk is denominated from it. Gr. a Spit. It signifies also a Butchers-prick.

Hat Bruarts; Hat Brims. *Cheshire.* Var. Dial.

To *Bruckle*; To dirty. *Bruckled*, Dirty.

To *Brusle*; To dry: As the Sun *brusles* the Hay, *i.e.* dries it: and *brusled* Pease, *i.e.* parch'd Pease. It is, I suppose, a Word

Word made from the Noise of dried things, *per Onomatop.* or from the *French Brusler*, to scorch or burn.

A *Buer*; a Gnat.

Bullen; Hempstalks pilled: *Buns.*

A *Bulkar*; A Beam. *Vox agro* Lincoln. *usitatissima, proculdubio à Dan.* Bielcker, *n. pl. trabes*, Bielck, *Tignum, Trabs.* Skinner.

Bumblekites; Bramble-Berries. *Yorkshire.*

A *Buttle*; a Sweeting.

A *Bur-tree*; An Elder tree.

Butter-jags; The Flowers of *Trifolium siliquâ cornutâ.*

A *Bushel*; *Warwickshire* and the neighboring Counties, *i.e.* two Strikes or two Bushels *Winchester* measure.

C.

TO *Cadge*; To carry. A *Cadger* to a Mill, a Carrier or Loader.

To *Callet*; to cample or scold; as a *calleting* Housewife.

A *Cankred* Fellow: Crosse, ill condition'd.

Cant; Strong, lusty, *Very cant, God yield you*, i. e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. *Cheshire.*

To

To *Cant*; to recover or mend. *A health to the good Wives canting*, i. e. her recovering after lying in. *Yorkshire.*

Canting; Auctio.

A *Capo*; a working Horse. *Cheshire.* *Capel* in old *English* signifies a Horse, from *Caballus.*

A *Carl-cat*; A Boar or He-cat, from the old *Saxon Carle*, a Male, and *Cat.*

A *Carre*; a hollow place where Water stands.

A *Carberry*; a Gooseberry.

The *Carr-sick*; the Kennel; a Word used in *Sheffield, Yorkshire.* From *Carr* and *Sike*, i. e. a Furrow or Gutter, q. The *Cart-gutter.*

To *Carve* or *Kerve*; to grow sour, spoken of Cream. *Cheshire.* To *Kerve* or *Kerme*, i. e. to curdle as sour Milk doth.

Casings; Dried Cows Dung used for Fewel, from the *Dutch Kath*, fimus, canum, q. d. *Cothings.* Skinner.

Cats foot; Ground-Ivy.

A *Char*; a particular business or task, from the Word *Charge.* *That Char is charg'd*, &c. That business is dispatch'd. I have a little *Char* for you, &c. A *Char* is also the name of a Fish of the Trout-kind found in *Winander-mere* in *Westmorland*, and in a Lake in *Carnarvanshire*, by the back of *Snowdon.*

To

To *Chare*; to ſtop: as *chare* the Cow, *i.e.* ſtop or turn her. Alſo to counterfeit, as to *chare* a Laughter, to counterfeit it.

Chats; Keys of Trees, as *Aſh-chats*, *Sycamore-chats*, &c.

A *Chaundler*; a Candleſtick. *Sheffield.*

To *Chieve*; to ſucceed: as, *It chieves naught with him*: So, *Fair chieve you*, I wiſh you good luck, good ſpeed, or ſucceſs, from *Atchieve per Aphæreſin*: or perchance from the *French* Word *Chevir*, to obtain.

Clamps; Irons at the ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other places called *Creepers*, or *Dogs*.

To *Claut*; to ſcratch, to claw.

A *Clatch*; A Brood: as a *Clatch* of Chickens.

A *Clock*; a Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer. This is a general Word, in this ſenſe, all *England* over.

To *Cleam*; A Word of frequent uſe in *Lincolnſhire*, ſignifying to glue together, to faſten with Glue. *Ab AS.* Clæmian, beclæmian. *Oblinere, unde noſtrum* clammy. *AS.* Clam, *Plaſma, emplaſtrum*: *Danic.* Kliner, *Glutino. Neſcio autem an verbum* clæmian *& Nom.* Clam *orta ſint à Lat.* Limus, *Limus enim propter lenitorem admixtis corporibus adhæret.* Skinner. In *Yorkſhire*, to

to *clamm* or *clam* is to spread thick: As he *clamm'd* Butter on his Bread; the Colors are laid on as if they were *clamm'd* on with a Trowel, spoken of Colors ill laid on in a Picture.

Clem'd or *Clam'd*; Starved, because by Famine the Guts and Bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in thirst the mouth is very often clammy.

A *Clough*; a Valley between two steep Hills. It is an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived (as *Skinner* saith) from the Verb to *cleave*. Clem. *of the Clough*, &c. A famous Archer.

Clumps, *Clumpst*; Idle, lazy, unhandy, *ineptus*, a Word of common use in *Lincolnshire*, *à vet. Fr.* G. Cloppe, *claudus*, *vel à Belg.* Klonte, Klonter, *vel potius* Klompe, *Teut.* Klamp, *Massa*, *q. d. Carnis massa*, *spiritus & ingenii expers*, *vel à Belg.* Lompsch, *stupidus*, *piger*, *hoc fort. à* Lompe, Clompe *massa ob rationem jam dictam*: *vel fortè* clumps *contr. & corr. à nostro* clownish. Skinner. This is, I suppose, the same with our clumzy, in the South, signifying unhandy, *clumpst* with Cold, *i. e.* benummed: or it may be from *lumpish*, heavy, dull, from the Subst. *lump*, massa.

Clung;

Clung; Closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usualy said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up; from *cling*.

Cluts or *Clots*; Petasites, rather Burr-dock.

A *Cloffun'd* Hand; a clumsie hand. *Cheshire. Pro Metathesin literarum.*

Cobby; Stout, hearty, brisk.

A *Cobble*; a Pebble. To *cobble* with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing.

Cocket; Brisk, malapert. *Dicimus autem* (verba sunt Skinneri) *He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se habet & convalescere incipit, q. d. Est instar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus, vel à Fr. G.* Coqueter, *Glocitare instar Galli gallinas suas vocantis, vel superbè incedere instar galli in suo sterquilinio.*

A *Cod*; a Pillow: a *Pin-cod*, a Pin-cushion. A *Horse-cod*, a Horse-collar.

Coil; A *Hen-coil*, a Hen-pen.

Coke; Pit-coal or Sea coal charred: it is now become a word of general use, *à Lat. coquere, q. d. Carbo cottus.* This sort of Coal is now much used for the melting of Lead.

Cole or *Keal*; Pottage: *Colewort*: Pottage-herb, Pottage was so denominated from the herb Colewort, because it was usually

usually thereof made, and Colewort from the *Latin* Word *Caulis* κατ' ἐξοχὴν, signifying *Brassica*. *Good Keal is half a meal.* Prov.

A *Collock*; a great Piggin.

To *Cope* a Wall; to cover it: the *Coping*, the top or roof of the Wall. *Ab AS.* Coppe, *Apex, Culmen, fastigium, hoc à* Cop, *Caput*. This is a Word of general use, and not proper to the North Country only.

Coprose; *Papaver rhœas*: called also *Head-wark*.

Coppet; Saucy, malepert, peremptory: also merry, jolly: The same with *Cocket*.

A *Coop*, a *Muck-coop*, a *Lime-coop*; a Cart or Wain made close with Boards, to carry any thing that otherwise would fall out, *i.e.* a Tumbrel. Perchance from the *Latin Cupa*, which *Fuller*, *Miscellan. l.* 2. *c.* 18. derives from the *Hebrew* קוב, a Belly: whence he deduces our *English* Word *Cup* and *Couper*.

A *Fish-coop* is likewise a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon *Humber*.

A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing; as that wherein Poultry are shut up to be fed, is called a *Coop*.

Counterfeits

Counterfeits and *Trinkets*; Porringers and Saucers. *Chesshire.*

A *Crake*; a Crow. Hence *Crakeberries*, Crow-berries. *Crake* is the name of an ancient Family with us [in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*] as *Crane*, *Dove*, *Heron*, *Sparrow*, *Swallow*, &c. have given Sirnames sufficiently known. Mr. *Brokesby.*

To *Coup*; to exchange or swap: *Horse-coupers*, Horse-buyers. *V. Cope in S. W.*

Crake-needle; Shepherds-needle, or the Seed-Vessels of it.

A *Cranny* Lad; *Chesh.* A jovial, brisk, lusty Lad.

A *Craffantly* Lad; a Coward. *Chesh.* In *Lancashire* they say *Craddantly.*

To *Cream*; to mantle, spoken of Drink: it is a Metaphor taken from Milk.

Cream it into my Hand; put it in slily or secretly. *Chesh.*

To *Cree* Wheat or Barly, *&c.* to boil it soft.

Crowse: Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. *As crowse as a new washen Louse*, Prov.

D.

TO *Dacker*; to waver, ſtagger or totter: a word uſed in *Lincolnſhire*, *parum deflexo ſenſu à Belg.* Daeckeren, *motare, motitare, volitare, hoc à nomine* Daeck, *Nebula: Vapores enim nebuloſi huc illuc vel nimio venti flatu impelluntur.* Skinnerus.

To *Daffe*: to daunt.

A *Daffock*; a Dawkin.

Daft; Stupid, blockiſh, daunted: *à verbo Daffe.*

Dare; Harm or pain. *Dare* in the ancient *Saxon* ſignifies hurt, harm, loſs. *It does me no dare*, i. e. no harm. So in *Eſſex* we ſay, *It dares me*, i. e. it pains me.

To *Daw* or *Dow*: to thrive. *He neither dees nor daws*, i. e. He neither dies nor mends. *He'll never dow*, i. e. He will never be good. *A Tant.* Dauwen, Verdauwen, *concoquere, vel potius à* Deyen, Gedeyen, *Augeſcere, increſcere, proſiſcere, AS.* Dean, *Proſcere, vigere.* Skinner.

To *Daw*; in common ſpeech is to awaken: to be *dawed*, to have ſhaken off ſleep, to be fully awakened, and come to ones ſelf, out of a deep ſleep.

A *Dawgos* or *Dawkin*; a dirty, flattering Woman.

A *Dayes man*; an Arbitrator; an Umpire or Judge. For as Doctor *Hammond* observes in his Annotation on *Heb.* 10. 25. p. 752. The Word *Day* in all Languages and Idioms signifies Judgment. So ἀνθρώπινη ἡμέρα, *mans day*, 1 Cor. 4. 13. is the Judgment of Men. So *diem dicere*, in *Latin*, is to implead.

Dazed Bread; Dough-baked. *Dazed* Meat; Ill roasted, by reason of the badness of the Fire. A *dazed* Look, such as persons have when frighted.

I's *dazed*; I am very cold.

Deasely; Lonely, solitary, far from Neighbors.

Dearn signifies the same.

Deary; Little.

Deft; Little and pretty, or neat. A *Deft* Man or thing. It is a word of general use all *England* over.

To *Deg*. V. *Leck*.

Deffably; Constantly.

To *Deffe*; to lay close together, to *deffe* Wool, Straw, &c.

To *Didder*; to quiver with cold, *a Belg.* Sitteren, *Teut.* Zittern, *omnia à stridulo sono, quem frigore horrentes & stremintes dentibus edimus.* Skinner.

A *Dig*; A Mattock. In *Yorkshire* they distinguish between digging and graving, to dig is with a Mattock, to grave with a Spade. Mr. *Brokesby*.

Digbt; Dressed: *Ill digbt*, ill dressed from the *Saxon Dibtan, parare, instruere.*

To *Digbs*; *Cheshire*. To foul or dirty one.

To *Ding*; to beat: *fortè à Teut.* Dringen: *urgere, premere, elidi literâ r.*

A *Dingle*; A small Clough or Valley between two steep Hills.

To *Dize*; to put Tow on a Distaff.

Dizen'd; Dress.

Dodded Sheep, *i.e.* Sheep without Horns.

Dodred Wheat; is red Wheat without Beards.

To *Doff* and *Don* ones Cloaths, contracted from do off, and do on; to put off and on.

A *Dannaught* or *Donnat*; [i.e. Donaught:] Naught, good for nothing: idle persons being commonly such. *Yorkshire.*

A *Dole* or *Dool*; a long narrow Green in a plowed Field left unplowed. Common to the South also.

Doundrins: *Derb.* Afternoons Drinkings: *Aunder* there signifying the Afternoon. *Dondinner* in *Yorkshire.*

A

A *Dosome* Beast; *Ches.* That will be content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.

A *Doetle*; a Notch made in the *Pen* into which the *Bawk* is fastened, of this Figure ⊓ *q. Doe tail*, i. e. *Dove-tail*, because like a Pigeon's tail extended.

A *Doubler*; a Platter, so called also in the South.

Dowly; Melancholy, lonely.

A *Drape*; a farrow Cow, or Cow whose Milk is dried up. *Drape-Sheep, Oves rejiculæ, credo ab AS.* Drefe, *Expulsio.* Skinner.

To *Drave*; to draw out one words.

A true *Dribble*; a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent.

Drauk; *Lolium, Festuca altera*, Ger.

Dree; Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard Bargainer, spoken of a person. I suppose it is originally no more than dry, tho there be hardly any word of more frequent use in the North Country, in the senses mentioned.

Drozen; Fond, *stupor.*

A *Dub*; a Pool of Water.

A *Dungeonable* Body; a shrewd person, or, as the vulgar express it, a divelish Fellow. As *Tartarus* signifies Hell, and

and a Dungeon; ſo Dungeon is applied to both.

Durz'd or *Darz'd* out; it is ſpoken of Corn, that by Wind, turning of it, *&c.* is beaten out of the Straw.

E.

EALD; Age. He is tall of his *Eald.* Hence old or *ald, aud.*

Eam, mine Eam; my Uncle, alſo generally my Goſſip, my Compere, my Friend. *Ab AS.* Eam, *Teut.* Ohm, *Belg.* Oom, *Avunculus. Omnia à Latino Amita, fort. & ant. Amitus. Hinc Dan. & Teut.* Amme, *Nutrix: Materteræ enim ſeu Amitæ nepotes ſuos nutrire ſolent & fovere.* Skinner.

To *Earn*; to run as Cheeſe doth. *Earning*, Cheeſe-rennet or rening. *Var. Dial.*

The *Eaſter*; the Back of the Chimney, or Chimney-ſtock.

Eath; Eaſie. It is *eath* to do, *i. e.* Eaſie.

To *Eckle* or *Ettle*; to *aim*, intend, deſign.

Eddiſh; Roughings, *ab AS* Ebꝛe *Gramen ſerotinum & hoc à Præp. loquelari AS.* Ed, *rurſus, denuo, q. d. Gramen quod denuo creſcit. Fortè* Eatage.

To

To *Eem*; *Cheſh.* As I cannot *Eem*, I have no leiſure, I cannot ſpare time.

Eever; *Cheſh.* Corner or quarter. *The wind is in a cold ever*, i. e. a cold corner or quarter.

An *El mother*; *Cumb.* A ſtep mother.

The *Elder*; the Udder: it ſignifies the ſame thing in the *Low Dutch*.

Elden; Fewel for Fire, *ab AS.* Æled, *ignis.* Ælan, *accendere.*

Elſe; Before, already. I have done that *elſe*, i. e. already.

To *Elt*; to knead.

To *Ettle*; to intend.

An *Eſhin*; a Pail or Kit.

Skeer the *Eſſe*; *Cheſh.* Separate the dead Aſhes from the Embers. *Eſſe* being the Dialect of that Country for *Aſhes*.

F.

FAin; Glad. *Fair words make fools fain*, Prov. From the *Saxon* Fægan, *Lætus, hilaris*, Fægman, *gaudere.* Pſalm lxxi. 21. In the Tranſlation of our Liturgy: *My lips will be fain when I ſing unto thee.*

Fantome Corn; lank or lighe Corn: *Fantome* Fleſh, when it hangs looſe on the Bone. A *Fantome*, a conceited perſon.

The

The *French* call a Spirit, appearing by night, or a Ghost, a *Fantosme*, from *Phantasma*, *Spectrum*. So then *Phantosme* Corn is Corn that has as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre.

Farand is used in composition: as *Fighting-Farand*, i. e. in a fighting humor. *V. Aud-farand.*

Farantly; handsom. Fair and *farantly*, fair and handsom.

Fastens-Een or *Even*; *Shrove-tuesday*, the succeeding day being *Ashwednesday*, the first of the *Lenten* Fast.

Fause; q. Falsse, cunning, subtle.

To *Feal*; to hide. *He that seals can find.* Prov. *i. e.* He that hides, *&c.*

To *Fee*; to winnow: perchance the same with *Fey* to cleanse, scour or dress.

Feg; Fair, handsom, clean: from the *Saxon Fæger* by Apocope: to *feg*, to flag or tire.

To *Fend*; to shift for, from defend, *per aphæresin*. *Inde Fendable*, one that can shift for himself.

Fasting-penny; Earnest given to servants when hired.

To *Fettle*; to set or go about any thing, to dress or prepare. A word much used.

To *Few*; to change.

To *Fey* or *Feigh* it: to do any thing notably. To *fey* Meadows, is to cleanse them: To *fey* a pond, to empty it.

A *Flacket*; a Bottle made in fashion of a Barrel.

A *Flaun*; a Custard. *As flat as a Flaun*, Proverb.

To *Flay*; to fright. A *flaid* Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

A *Fleak*; a Gate to set up in a Gap. I understand by Mr. *Brokesby*, that this word *Fleak* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of Hasel, or other Wands.

Fluish, q. *Fluid*; washy, tender, weak, perchance from the *Low Dutch*, *Flaun*; faint, feeble.

To *Flizze*; to fly off, from the *Low Dutch*, *Flitzen*, to fly, and *Flisk* an Arrow or Shaft.

A *Flizzing*; a Splinter, of the same original, they seem to be made from the sound, *per onomatopœiam*.

To *Flite*; to scold or brawl; from the *Saxon Flitan*, to contend, strive, or brawl.

Flowish; light in carriage, *impudica*.

Flowry; Florid, handsom, fair, of a good complexion.

Flowter'd; Affrighted. *A Flowter*, a Fright.

A

A *Flurch*; a multitude, a great many; ſpoken of things, not perſons, as a *Flurch* of Strawberries.

Fogge; Long Graſs remaining in Paſtures till Winter.

Foiſt; Fuſty.

To *Format* or *Formel*; to beſpeak any thing: from *Fore* and *mal* (as I ſuppoſe) ſignifying in the ancient *Daniſh*, a word, *ſermo*. *Formæl* or *Formal* in the *Saxon* ſignifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a Covenant.

Fore-worden with Lice, Dirt, *&c. i. e.* over-run with.

A *Forkin-Robbin*; an Earwig; called from its forked Tail.

Forthen and *Forthy*; therefore.

Fow; *Cheſh.* Fowl. *Var. Dial.*

A *Foutnart*; A Fitchet.

To *Fore-heet*; to predetermine. Prov. *I'll fore-heet naught, but building Kirks, and louping o'er 'um.*

Freelege; *Sheffield*: Privilege, *Immunitas.*

Frem'd or *Fremt*; far off, not related to, or ſtrange, at enmity. From the *Saxon* and *Dutch* Fremb'd, *advena, externus, alienigena*, a Stranger or Alien, from the Prepoſition *Fram, Fra* From.

Frim; Handſome, rank, well liking, in good caſe, as a *frim* Tree or Beaſt, *i. e.* a thriving Tree or Beaſt. *A Wallico* Frum: *vel forte ab AS.* Fremian, *valere, prodeſſe.*

To *Friſt*; to truſt for a time. *Friſten* in *Dutch* is to give reſpit, to make a truce. *Ab AS.* Fyriſtan: *ejuſdem ſignificationis.*

Frough; Looſe, ſpungy: *Frough* Wood, brittle.

A *Fruggan*; the Pole with which they ſtir Aſhes in the Oven.

A *Frundele*; Two pecks.

A *Fudder*; a Load. It relates properly to Lead, and ſignifies a certain Weight, *viz.* eight Pigs, or ſixteen hundred pounds, from the *High Dutch Fuder*, ſignifying a a Cart-Load. *Hoc fortè (inquit* Skinner*) à Teut.* Fuehren, *vehere, ducere, & tandem omnia credo à Lat. vehere.*

Fukes; *Cheſh.* Locks of Hair.

Where *Fured* you? *Cumb.* Whither went you?

Fuzzen or *Fuzen*; Nouriſhment, the ſame with *Fizon* or *Foiſon* uſed in *Suffolk*, ſignifying there the natural juice or moiſture of any thing, the Heart and Strength of it. Elſewhere it ſignifies plenty, abundance, and is a pure *French* Word. *Vid. Skinner.*

G.

G.

THE *Gail* or *Guile*-dish; the Tun-dish.
Gail clear; a Tub for Wort.
The *Gail* or *Guile-Fat*; the Vat in which the Beer is wrought up.

Gain; *Not*. Applied to things is convenient, to persons active, experr, to a way near, short. The word is used in many parts of *England*.

A *Gally-bauk*; the Iron Bar in Chimnies, on which the Pot-hooks or Reckans hang, a Trammel.

A *Gang*; a Row or Set *v. g.* of Teeth, or the like. It is in this sense a general word all over *England*.

To *Gang*; to go or walk, from the *Low Dutch Gangen*, both originally from the *Saxon Gan*, signifying to go.

To *Garre*; to make, cause or force: from the *Danish* word *Gior*, to make.

A *Garth*; a Yard or Backside, a Croft: from the *Saxon Geard*, a Yard. Hence *Garden*.

Garzill; Hedging-wood.

A *Gate*; a way or path: in *Low Dutch*, *Gat*. In *Danish*, *Gade*: from the *Saxon Gan*, to go. It is used for the Street of a

Town. Hence the Names of Streets in *York*, *Stone-gate*, *Peter-gate*, *Waum-gate*, &c. And so in *Leicester*, *Humbaston-gate*, *Belgrave-gate*, &c. *Porta* is a Barr.

A *Gavelock*; a Pitch, an Iron Bar to enter stakes into the ground, or the like uses.

A *Gauntry*; That on which we set Barrels in a Cellar. A Beer-stall.

To *Gauster*; as Goyster. *Vid.* Southern Words.

A *Gaule*; *Lanc.* a Leaver; *ab AS* Geafle, *Palanga*, *Vectis*.

Gaulick-Hand; Left Hand. I suppose from *Gauche*.

A *Gawn* or *Goan*; *Chesh.* a Gallon, by contraction of the word.

To *Ghybe* or *Gibe*; to scold. Elsewhere to *Gibe* is to jeer.

To *Geer* or *Gear*; to dress *Snogly gear'd*, neatly dressed.

A *Gibbon*; a Nut-hook.

A *Gib-staff*; a Quarter-staff.

Giddy; mad with anger. The word *Giddy* is common all *England* over, to signifie *Dizzy*, or by a Metaphor, unconstant, *Giddy-headed*: but not to signifie furious or intoxicated with anger, in which sense the word *Mad* is elsewhere used.

Gilders; Snares.

A

A *Gimmer*-lamb; an Ew-lamb: *fort. q.* a Gammer-lamb: Gammer is a contraction of Godmother, and is the usual compellation of the common sort of Women. A *Gelt-gimmer*; a barren Ew.

Gin, *Gif*; in the old *Saxon* is *Gif*, from whence the word *if* is made *per aphæresin literæ* G. *Gif* from the Verb *Gifan*, *dare*, and is as much as *Dato*.

Glad; is spoken of Doors, Bolts, *&c.* that go smoothly and loosely.

Glave or *Glafe*; smooth. *Glavering* is generally used for flattering with smooth speech. A *glavering* Fellow, a smooth-tongued flattering Fellow.

To *Glaffer* or *Glaver*; *Cheſh.* to flatter.

Glatton; Welsh flannel.

Glob'd; *Cheſh.* Wedded to, fond of.

Glotten'd; *Cheſh.* Surprised, startled.

To be *Glum*; to look sadly or sourly, to frown, contracted from *Gloomy*. A word common to the vulgar both in the North and South.

To *Gly* or *Glee*; *Lincoln.* to look asquint. *Limis ſeu diſtortis oculis inſtar Strabonis contueri*, *fortè ab AS.* Gleyan, *Belg.* Gloeyen, *Teut.* Gluen, *igneſcere*, *candeſcere*, *q. d. incenſis & præ ira flammantibus oculis conſpicere.* Skinner.

To *Geam*; to graſp or claſp. In *Yorkſhire* to mind or look at. We pronounce it *Gaum* and *Gawve*; and ſpeak it of perſons that unhandſomely gaze or look about them. Mr. *Brokesby*.

Goulans, q. d. Goldins; Corn Marigold. In the South we uſually call Marigolds ſimply Golds; from the color of the Flower.

A *Gool*; a Ditch, *Lincolnſh. Lacuna, fort. à Belg.* Gouw, *Agger, Aquagium, vel à Fr. G.* Jaule, Gaiole, *Latine Caveola, quoniam ubi in foſſam, ſcrobem ſeu lacunam hujuſmodi incidimus, ea tanquam cavea aut carcere detinemur, &c.* Skin. Hence a *Gully* and *Gullet*, a little Ditch; and *Gullet* the Throat: or rather from the *Latin Gula*, from whence perchance *Gool* it ſelf may be derived.

Gooſe-graſs, Gooſe-tanſie; *Argentina*. Called alſo by ſome *Anſerina*, becauſe eaten by Geeſe.

Goping-full; as much as you can hold in your Fiſt.

A *Goppen full*; a Yeepſen. *Vid.* South. Words.

Goppiſh; proud, pettle, apt to take exception.

Griſly; ugly: from *Grize* Swine. *Griſly* uſually ſignifies ſpeckled of black and white, from *Griſeus*.

Guizen'd;

Guizen'd; ſpoken of Tubs or Barrels that leak through drought.

Gypſies; Springs that break forth ſometimes on the *Wolds* in *Yorkſhire*. They are look'd upon as a Prognoſtick of Famine or Scarcity. And no wonder in that ordinarily they come after abundance of Rain.

Greatly; Handſomely, towardly. In *Greath*; Well.

Grath; aſſured, confident.

Grees or *Griece*; Stairs: from the *French Grez*, and both from the *Latin Gradus*. In *Norfolk* they call them *Griſſens*.

To *Greit* or *Greet*; to weep or cry: it ſeems to come from the *Italian Gridare*, to cry or weep. *Vox Scotis uſitatiſſima*. To *Greet* and *Yowl*, *Cumberland*; To weep and cry. For *Yowl*, in the South, they ſay yawl.

A *Grip* or *Gripe*; a little Ditch or Trench, *Foſſula*, *ab AS.* Græp, *foſſula*, *cuniculus*. This word is of general uſe all over *England*.

A *Grove*; *Lincolnſhire*: a Ditch or Mine *à Belg.* Groeve, *foſſa*, to *grove*: to *grave*, *à Belg.* Graven, *fodere*.

Grout; Wort of the laſt running. *Skinner* makes it to ſignifie *condimentum cerevisiæ*, *muſtum cerevisiæ*, *ab AS.* Grut. Ale

before it be fully brewed or sod, new Ale. It signifies also Miller.

I *Grow*; I am troubled.

To *Growte*: to be chill before the beginning of an Ague-fit.

To *Guill*; to dazle: spoken of the Eyes. *Cheſh.*

A *Gun*; a great Flagon of Ale sold for three pence or four pence.

H.

A *Hack. Lincoln. fortè ab AS.* Hegge, Hæg, *Sepes, Septum, vel* Hæca, *Belg.* Heck. *Peſſulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis seu cancellis clauſus: nobis autem parum deflexo ſenſu Fani conditorium, ſeu Præſepe cancellatum ſignat*; a Rack. *Skinner.*

A *Hack*; a Pick-ax; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end.

It *Haggles*; it hails, *Var. Dial. ab AS. Hægale, Hægle, Grando.*

Haghes, Haws: *Var. Dial. ab AS. Hagan*, Haws.

To *Hake*; To sneak or loiter.

Hanty; Wanton, unruly: spoken of a Horse or the like, when Provender pricks him.

To

To *Happe*; to cover for warmth, from *Heap*, as I suppose, to heap Cloaths on one.

Happa, Hap ye; Think you?

To *Harden*; as, *The Market hardens*, i.e. Things grow dear.

A *Harl*; a Mist.

Hariff and *Catchweed*; Goose-grease, *Aparine*.

Harns; *Cumb.* Brains.

A Sea *Harr*; *Lincoln. Tempestas à mari ingruens, fortè ab AS.* Harn, *Flustrum, æstus*, Skin.

A *Harry-gaud*; a Rigsby, a wild Girl.

Hart-clover; Melilot.

A *Haspat* or *Haspenald* Lad; between a Man and a Boy.

Hattle; *Chesh.* Wild, skittish, harmful. *Tie the hattle Ky by the Horn*, i. the skittish Cow.

A *Hattock*; a Shock containing twelve Sheaves of Corn.

Haver; *Cumb. Yorksh.* Oats: it is a *Low Dutch* Word.

The *Hause* or *Hose*; the Throat: *ab AS.* Hals, *collum.*

An *Haust* or *Hoste*; a dry Cough. To *Hoste*, to cough, from the *Low Dutch* word *Hoesten* to cough, and *Hoest* a Cough: *ab AS.* Hwostan, *tussire*, to cough.

It

It *hazes*; it misles, or rains small rain.

To *Hose* or *Howse*; to hug or carry in the arms, to embrace.

To *Heald*; as when you pour out of a pot.

A Bed *Healing*; *Derb.* a Coverlet; it is also called absolutely a *Hylling* in many places. To *heal* signifies to cover in the South. *Vid. Sus:* from the *Saxon* word *Helan*, to hide, cover or heal.

The *Heck*; the Door. *Steck the Heck.* Hence *Hatch cum aspirat.*

An *Heck*; a Rack for Cattle to feed at. *Vid. Hack.*

Heldar; Rather, before.

An *Helm*; A Hovel. I suppose, as it is a Covering, under which any thing is set. Hence a *Helmet* a covering of the Head: *ab AS.* Helan.

Helse or *Helsow*: Bashful; a word of common use. *Helo* in the old *Saxon* signifies health, safety.

A *Hesting*; one that wants good breeding, that behaves himself clownishly.

Heir-looms; Goods left in an House, as it were by way of Inheritance. Some standing pieces of Household stuff that go with the House. From *Heir* and *Loom*, i.e. any Utensil of Household stuff.

Heppen

Hepped or *Heply*; Neat, handsome. *Yorkshire.* *Skinner* expounds it *dexter, agilis*, and saith it is used in *Lincolnshire, fort. ab AS.* Hæplic, *compar, vel potius Belg.* Hebbelick, *habilis, decens, aptus: vel q. d.* Helply, *i. e.* helpful.

Hetten; Eager, earnest, keen.

Hight? called *ab AS.* Haten, gehaten, *Vocatur à verbo* Hatan *dicere, jubere, Teut.* Heissen, *nominari, cluere.*

To *Hight*; *Cumb.* To promise, or vow; as also the *Saxon* Verb *Hátan* sometimes signifies, *teste Somnero in Dictionario Saxonico-Latino-Anglico*, so it seems to be used in the *English* Meeter of the fourteenth Verse of *Psalm* 116. *I to the Lord will pay my vows, which I to him behight.* So also it is used in *Chaucer*, for promised.

Hind berries; Raspberries: *ab AS.* Hindberian. *Forte sic dicta, quia inter binnulos & cervos, i. e. in Sylvis & saltibus crescunt.*

Hine, Hence *Cumb.* Var. Dial.

Hine of a while; ere long; *q. d.* behind or after a while.

A *Hipping-hold* or *Hawd*; A place where people stay to chat in when they are sent of an Errand.

The *Hob*; The back of the Chimney.

Hod; Hold. Var. Dial.

Hole; Hollow, deep: an *hole dish*, opposed to shallow.

A

A *Hog*; a Sheep of a year old; uſed alſo in *Northampton* and *Leiceſter ſhires*, where they alſo call it a Hoggrel.

Hoo, he; in the North-Weſt Parts of *England* moſt frequently uſed for *ſhe*: *ab AS.* Heo, Hio, *à Lat.* Ea *fortaſſe.*

A *Hoop*; A meaſure containing a Peck or quarter of a Strike, *York ſhire.*

A *Hoppet*; a little Handbasket. *Neſcio an à* Corbe, ſaith *Skinner*, *additâ term. dim. & aſperam caninam literam r propter euphoniam elidendo, & quod ſatis frequens eſt* C *initiali in Spiritum &* B *in* P *mutando.*

Horſeknops; Heads of Knapweed ſo called, *q.* Knopweed.

The *Houſe*: the Room called the Hall.

A *Gill-houter*; *Cheſh.* An Owl.

Hure; Hair: Var. Dial.

To *Hype* at one: to pull the mouth awry, to do one a miſchief or diſpleaſure. An Ox is alſo ſaid to *hype*, that puſhes with his Horn.

I.

J*Annock*; Oaten Bread made into great Loaves.

The *Jaum* of the Door, the ſide poſt.

This

This word is also used in the South, where they say the Jaum of the Chimney; from the *French Jambe*, signifying a Leg.

Jimmers; Jointed Hinges: in other parts called Wing-hinges.

To *Ill*; To reproach, to speak ill of another, used verbally.

Innom-Barley; Such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed.

An *Ing*: A common Pasture, a Meadow, a word borrowed from the *Danes*, *Ing* in that Language signifying a Meadow.

Ingle: *Cumb.* Fire, a Blaze or Flame, a *Lat. Ignis.*

To *Insense*; to inform, a pretty word used about *Sheffield* in *York-shire.*

Jurnut; Earth Nut, *Bulbocastanum.*

K.

K*Ale* or *Cale*; turn, *vicem*, *Cheshire.*

Kale or *Keal* for pottage. *Vide Cole.*

Kazzardly; Cattle subject to die, hazardous, subject to Casualties.

A *Keale*: *Lincoln*, a Cold, *missis a frigore contracta.*

contracta, *ab AS.* Celan, *Frigescere.*

To *Kedge*; To fill ones self with meat; A *Kedge belly*; *Helluo.*

To *Keeve* a Cart, *Chesh.* To overthrow it, or to turn out the Dung.

To *Ken*; To know: as I *ken* him not: *ab AS.* Kennan. *Ken* is commonly used of viewing or prospect with the Eye. *As far as I can ken*, i. e. as far as the sight of my Eye can reach; and so *out of ken*, i. e. out of sight.

Kenspecked; marked or branded: *notâ insignitus, q. d. maculatus seu maculis distinctus ut cognoscatur: ab AS.* Kennan *scire &* Specce *macula*, Skinner.

To *Kep*; To boken, spoken when the Breath is stopt upon ones being ready to vomit. Also to *kep* a Ball, is to catch it; to keep it from falling.

Kickle or *Kittle*; uncertain, doubtful; when a man knows not his own mind.

To *Keppen*; To hoodwink.

A *Kitty Cur*: A nasty stinking Fellow.

A *Kid*; A small Faggot of Underwood or Brushwood, *forte à cædendo, q. d. fasciculus ligni cædui*, Skinner.

A *Kiderow*; A place for a sucking Calf to lie in, *Cheshire.*

Kibs; Pot-hooks.

A

A *Kimmel* or *Kemlin*: a poudering Tub.

To *Kink*; It is ſpoken of Children when their Breath is long ſtopped through eager crying or coughing. Hence the Kink-cough, called in other places the Chin-cough, by adding an Aſpirate.

A *Kit*: or milking Pail like a Churn with two Ears and a Cover, *à Belg.* Kitte.

A *Kite*; A Belly, *Camb.*

To *Klick* up; *Lincoln*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere: neſcio an à Belg.* Klacken.

Klutſen; *Quatere*; *vel à Latino* clepere, *hoc à Græco* κλεπτω, *Skinner.*

To *Knack*; to ſpeak finely. And it is uſed of ſuch as do ſpeak in the Southern Dialect.

A *Knightle* Man: an active or skilful Man. I ſuſpect it to be the ſame with *Nittle.*

A *Knoll*; a little round Hill, *ab AS.* Cnolle. The top or cop of a Hill or Mountain.

A *Kony thing*; a fine thing.

Kye; *Kine*, Vaſ. Dial.

Kyrk; Church, *weaxde.*

Kyrkmaſter; Churchwarden.

L.

TO *Lake*; to play, a word common to all the North Country: *vel (inquit Skinnerus) ab AS.* Plægan, *ludere, rejecto P. & Diphthong. in simpl. a & g in c vel k mutatus, vel à Teuton. & Belg.* Lachen *ridere vel quod cæterùs longè verisimilius est à Dan.* Leeger *ludo. Ideo autem hæc vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in aliis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt & penitùs occupârunt, uno vel altero seculo prinsquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.*

The *Langet* of the Shooe; the Latchet of the Shooe, from *Languet* Lingula, a little tongue or slip.

Land; Urine, Pils, it is an ancient *Saxon* word used to this day in *Lancashire*, *Somner.* We say *Lant* or *Leint*. To *Leint* Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong.

Laneing; they will give it no *laneing*, *i.e.* they will divulge it.

Lare; Learning, Scholarship. Dial.

Lat. q. late, slow, tedious, ; *Lat week*; Lat Weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather.

A

A *Lath* is also called a *Lat* in the Northern Dialect.

Latching; catching, infecting.

To *Late*; *Cumb.* to seek.

A *Lathe*; a Barn, *fort. à verbo* Lade, *quia frugibus oneratur*, Skinner, *fort.*

Lathe; Ease or rest, *ab AS.* Latian, *differre, tardare, cunctari.*

Lathing: Entreaty or invitation. *You need no Lathing*: You need no invitation or urging: *ab AS.* Geladhian, to bid, invite, desire to come.

The *Lave*; all the rest, *Cumb.*

A *Lawn*; a place in the midst of a Wood free from wood, a Laund in a Park, *à Fr.* G. Lande, *Hisp.* Landa: *inculta planities.*

Lazy; Naught, bad.

Leach; Hard-work: which causeth *Le Aebe* in the Workmens Joints; frequent among our Miners in the North.

A *Leaden* or *Lidden*; a Noise or Din: *ab AS.* Hlydan, *clamare, garrire, tumultuari*, to make a noise or outcry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous: *Hlyd*, tumult, noise.

To *Lean* nothing: to conceal nothing, *q.* leave nothing; or from the old *Saxon* word *Leanne*, to shun, avoid, decline.

To *Lear*; to learn, Var. Dial.

Leath;

Leath; Ceasing, intermission: as *Leath of Pain*, from the word *leave*, no leaving of pain.

Leck on; pour on more, Liquor, *v. g.*

Leeten you; *Chesh.* Make your self pretend to be. *You are not so mad as you leeten you.*

Leethwake; Limber, pliable.

Leits; Nomination to Offices in Election: often used in Archbishop *Spotswood's* History, *q. Lots.*

Leftal; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb Lift, as I suppose.

To *Lib*; to Geld. A *Libber*; a Sowgelder.

Lingey; Limber.

To *Lig*; to lye, Var. Dial. it is near the *Saxon Liegan* to lye.

Ling, Heath, *Erica*, *Yorkshire.*

To *Lippen*; to rely on or trust to, *Scot.*

Lither; Lazy, idle, slothful. A word of general use, *ab AS.* Lidh. Liedh, *Lenis.* Alludit Gr. Λειὸς *Lævis, glaber*, & Λειὸς *simplex, tenuis*, Skinner.

Lithing: *Chesh.* Thickening, spoken of a pot of broth, as *Lithe the Pot*, i. e. put Oatmeal into it.

A *Lite*; a few, a little, *per Apocopen.*

To

To *Lite* on; to rely on.

A *Liten*; a Garden.

To *Lit*; to colour or dye; *à linendo sup. litum.*

A *Loe*: a little round hill, a great heap of ſtones: *ab AS.* Læwe, *Agger, acervus, cumulus, tumulus*, a Law, Low, Loo or high ground, not ſuddenly riſing as an hill, but by little and little, tillable alſo, and without Wood. Hence that name given to many Hillocks and Heaps of Earth, to be found in all parts of *England*, being no other but ſo much congeſted Earth, brought in a way of Burial uſed of the Ancients, thrown upon the Bodies of the dead. *Somner in Diction. Saxon.*

A *Loom*: an Inſtrument or tool in general, *Cheſh.* Any Utenſil, as a Tub, *&c.*

Loert; *q.* Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer, uſed in the Peak of *Derbyſhire.*

A *Loop*; An Hinge of a Door.

To *Lope*, *Lincoln.* To leap, Var. Dial.

A *Lop*; a Flea, *ab AS.* Loppe, from leaping. *Lops* and *Lice*, uſed in the South, *i. e.* Fleas and Lice.

Lopperd Milk; ſuch as ſtands ſo long till it lours and curdles of it ſelf. Hence a *Lopperd* Slut.

Lowe; Flame: and to *Lowe*, to flame, from the High *Dutch Lohe*.

A *Lilly-low*; a *Bellibleize*, a comfortable Blaze.

To *Lowk*; i. e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds: so in other Countries, to look ones head, *i. e.* to look out Fleas or Lice there.

A *Lout*; a heavy, idle Fellow: to *low* is a general word for cringing, bowing down the Body: *They were very low in their lowting*.

A *Lown* or *Loon*, the same with a Lout, or more general for an ill-conditioned person. The *Scots* say, a *fauſſe*, i. e. false Loon.

The *Luſe*; the open hand.

M.

TO *Mab*; to dress carelessly: *Mabs* are Slatterns.

Mam-sworn; forsworn.

To *Maddle*; to be fond. She *maddles* of this Fellow, she is fond of him. She is (as we say) mad of him.

Make; match: *matchleſs*; matchless, *ab AS.* Maca; a Peer, an equal, a Companion, Consort, Mate.

To

To *Manle*; kindly to embrace.

A *Marrow*; a Companion or Fellow. A pair of Gloves or Shooes are not *Marrows*; i. e. Fellows. *Vox generalis.*

Mauks, *Mahes*, *Maddocks*; Maggots by variation of dialect.

Maules; Mallowes. Var. dialect.

A *Maund*; a Handbasket with two lids, *ab AS.* Mand. *Fr. G.* Mandt. *Ital.* Madia, *corbis ansatus, utrumque à Lat. Manus quia propter ansas manu commodè circumferri potest*, Skinner. It is used also in the South.

Meath; *Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, ut ubi decimus*, I give thee the *Meath* of the buying, *i. e. tibi optionem & plenariam potestatem pretii seu emptionis facio, ab AS.* Mædh, Mæht, Mædgh, Mægen, *Potentia, potestas*; *hoc à verbo* Magan *posse*, Skinner.

My *Meaugh*; my Wives Brother, or Sisters Husband.

Meedless; Unruly.

Meet or *Mete*; Measure. *Vox general. Meet now*, just now.

Meeterly, *Meetherly*, *Meederly*; handsomely, modestly: as *ow meeterly*, from meet, fit. We use it for *indifferently*, mediocriter, as in that Proverb, *Meeterly as Maids are in fairness*. Mr. *Br.*

A

A *Mell*; a Mallet or Beetle, *Malleus.*

Meny; a Family: as we be six or seven a *Meny*, *i. e.* six or seven in Family, from the ancient *French*, *Meſnie*, ſignifying a Family, v. *Skinner.* Hence a *menial* Servant.

Menſeful; comely, graceful, crediting a Man, *York-ſh.*

Merry bauks; a cold Poſſet, *Derb.*

A *Met*: a Strike or four Pecks, *ab AS.* Modius, in *York-ſh.* two Strike.

Mickle; much.

A *Midding*: a Dunghil, it is an ancient *Saxon* word; *à nomine* mud *forte.*

A *Midge*; a Gnat, *ab AS.* Mycg, Mycge, *Belg.* Mugge, *Teut.* Muck, *Dan. Myg. Omnia à Lat.* Muſca.

Milkneſſe; a Dairy.

Mill-holms; watery places about a Mill Dam.

Milwyn; *Lancaſh.* Greenfiſh, *fort. à Milvo q. piſcis milvinus.*

To *Mint* at a thing: to aim at it, to have a mind to it.

To *Ming* at me, to mention, *ab AS. Mynegung*, an admonition, warning or minding; ſo it is uſually ſaid, I had a *minging*, ſuppoſe of an Ague or the like Diſeaſe, that is, not a perfect Fit,

A but

but ſo much as to put me in mind of it.

A *Minginater*: one that makes Fret-work; it is a ruſtick word uſed in ſome part of *York-ſhire*, corrupted perchance from Engine.

Miſcreed; deſcryed, This I ſuppoſe is alſo only a ruſtick word, and nothing elſe but the word *deſcried* corrupted.

Miſtetcht; that hath got an ill habit, Property or Cuſtom. A *Miſtecht* Horſe. I ſuppoſe q. miſteacht, miſtaught, unleſs it come from tetch for diſtaſt, as is uſually ſaid in the South, *he took a tetch*; a diſpleaſure or diſtaſt; this *tetch* ſeems to be only a variation of a dialect for touch, and *teechey* for *touchy*; very inclinable to diſpleaſure or anger.

A *Mizzy*; a Quagmire.

Molter; the Toll of a Mill, *à Latino* Mola.

Mores; *i. e.* Hills: hence the hilly part of *Staffordſhire* is called the *Morelands*: hence alſo the County of *Weſtmorland* had its name, *q.* The Land or Country of the Weſtern *Mores* or Hills: and many Hills in the North are called *Mores*; as *Stanesmore*, &c. from the old *Saxon* word *Mor*, a Hill or Mountain.

To *Mosker*; to Rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering Mosse; as a *Moskerd* Tree, a *Moskerd* Tooth.

Welly *Moyder'd*: almost Distracted. *Cheshire.*

Muck; *Lincolns.* moist, wet, *à Belg.* Muyck, *Mollis, lenis, mitis. Mollities enim humiditatem sequitur.* Elsewhere *Muck* signifies *Dung*, or Straw that lies rotting, which is usually very moist. Hence those Proverbial Similies, *As wet as muck, muck-wet.*

Mugwort in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, is the usual word for common Wormwood; though they have there abundance of Artemisia, which they call Motherwort.

Mullock; Dirt or Rubbish.

Murk; Dark: *Murklins*: in the dark, *à Dan.* Morck, *Fuscus*, Morcker: *infusco: item tenebræ. Occurrit & Ant. Lat. Murcidus, Murcus, quæ Festo idem sonant quod ignavus, iners,* This word is also used in the South, but more rarely.

To *Murl*; to crumble.

A *Murth* of Corn; abundance of Corn. *forte à* More.

N. A

N.

A *Nape* or *Neap*; a piece of Wood, that hath two or three feet, with which they bear up the fore-part of a laded Wain. This was the *furca* of the ancient *Romans* thus described by *Plutarch*, ξύλον διπλοῦν ὁ τῶν ἁμάξαις ὑφιστᾶσι, which *Is. Casaubon*, *Exercit.* 16. § 77. thus interprets, *Significat esse lignum divisum in altero extremo in duo cornua, quod subjicitur temoni plaustri, quoties volunt aurigæ rectum stare plaustrum oneratum.* *Furca* was used in several kinds of punishments. *V. Casaubon. ibid. pag.* 443. *Edit. Francof.*

A *Napkin*; a Pocket Handkerchief, so called about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire.*

Nash or *Nesh*; Washy, tender, weak, puling. *Skinner* makes it proper to *Worcestershire*, and to be the same in Sence and Original with Nice. But I am sure it is used in many other Counties, I believe all over the North-West part of *England*, and also in the midland, as in *Warwickshire.* As for the Etymology of it, it is doubtless no other than the ancient *Saxon* word *Nesc*, signifying soft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild.

Hence our *Neſcook* in the ſame Sence, *i. e.* a tenderling, *Somner.*

Nearre, Lincoln. in uſe for neather: *ab AS.* Nerran, *poſterior.*

A *Neive* or *Neiffe*: a Fiſt.

A *Neckabout*: any Womans Neck Linnen. *Sheffield.*

My *Neme*, my Goſſip, my Compere. *Warwickſhire.* v. Eame.

Netherd; ſtarved with Cold.

Netting; Chamber-Lee, Urin.

To *Nigh* a thing; to touch it. I did not nigh it: *i. e.* I came not nigh it.

Nittle; Handy, neat, handſome, fort. *ab AS.* Nytlic, profitable, commodious.

Nithing; much valuing, ſparing of, as *Nithing* of his pains: *i. e.* ſparing of his pains.

A *Noggin*; a little Piggin holding about a pint, *à Teut.* Noſſel.

Nor; Than: more *nor* I, *i. e.* more than I.

To *Note*; to puſh, ſtrike, or goar with the Horn as a Bull or Ram: *ab AS.* Hnitan *ejuſdem ſignification. Lancaſh. Somner.*

A *Note-heard*; a Neat-herd, *var. Dial.*

O.

O *My*; mellow: ſpoken of Land.

Oneder; v. Aunder.

Orndorns; *Cumberland*: Afternoons drinkings, corrupted from *Onederins*.

An *Oſken* of Land; an Ox-gang, which in ſome places contains ten Acres, in ſome more. It is but a corruption of Ox-gang.

To *Oſſe*; to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do, *Oſſing comes to boſſing*. Prob. Cheſh. *I did not oſſe or meddle with it.* i. e. I did not dare, *&c. fortè ab* Audeo, Auſus.

Ouſen; Oxen.

An *Overſwitcht* Houſe-wife; *i. e.* a Whore. A Ludicrous word.

An *Ox-hooſe*; an Ox-ſtall, or Cow-ſtall where they ſtand all night in the Winter, *ab AS. Boſib, Præſepe*, a Stall.

An *Oxter*; an Armpit, *Axilla*.

P.

TO *Pan*; to cloſe, joyn together, agree. Prov. *Weal and Women cannot Pan, but wo and Women can.* It ſeems to

come from *Pan* in Buildings, which in our Stone Houſes is that piece of Wood that lies upon the top of the Stone-Wall, and muſt cloſe with it, to which the bottom of the Spars are faſtned: in Timber Buildings in the South, it is called the *Raſen* or *Reſen*, or *Reſening*.

Partlets; Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheſh. Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, præſertim quod circa collum geſtatur.* Minſhew *dictum putat quaſi* Portelet, *quod circumfertur, vel, ut melius divinat* Cowel, *à verbo* to part, *quia facilè ſeparatur à corpore*, Skinner.

A *Pate*; a Brock or Badger: it is alſo a general word for the Head. *Peat* in the North is uſed for Turf digged out of Pits, and Turf appropriated to the Top-Turf or Sod: but in *Cambridge*, &c. Peat goes by the name of Turf.

A mad *Paſh*; a mad-brain. *Cheſh.*

A *Pelt*; a Skin: ſpoken chiefly of Sheeps Skins when the Wooll is off, from *Pellis*, Lat. The *Pelt-rot* is when Sheep die for poverty or ill keeping. *Pelt* is a word much uſed in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl ſtuft, or the Carcaſe it ſelf of a dead Fowl, to throw out to a Hawk.

Peale the Pot; cool the Pot.

Peed;

Peed; Blind of one Eye: he *pees*: he looks with one Eye.

Peewish; witty, subtil.

A *Penhauk*; a Beggers Can.

A *Pet* and a *Pet*-Lamb; a Cade Lamb.

Pettle; Pettish. Var. dial.

To *Pistle*; to Filch.

A *Pin-panniebly* Fellow; a Covetous Miser: that pins up his Panniers or Baskets.

A *Piggin*; a little Pail or Tub with an erect handle.

It's *Pine* q. pein to tell; it is difficult to tell, *ab AS. Pin.*

A *Pingle*; a small Croft or Picle.

A *Pleck*; a Place: *York-sh. Lane. ab AS. Plæce*, a Street, a Place.

A *Poke*; a Sack or Bag. It is a general word in this Sense all over *England*, though mostly used ludicrously, as are Gang, and Keal, *&c.* because borrowed of the Northern People. Hence *Pocket*, a little Poke: and the Proverbs, *to buy a Pig in a Poke, and when the Pig is profer'd hold ope the Poke.* Mr. *Brokesby* informs me, that with them in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, the word Sack is appropriated to a Poke that holds four Bushels: and that *Poke* is a general word for all Measures; hence a Met-Poke, a 3 Bushel Poke, *&c.*

Poops; Gulps in drinking. Popple, Cockle.

To *Pote* the Clothes off; to kick all off; to push or put out, from the *French*, *Pousser* or *Poser*, *pulsare*, or *ponere*, to put.

Prattily; softly.

Prieb; thin drink.

A *Princock*; a pert, forward Fellow. Minshew, *deflectit à Præcox*, q. d. *Adolescens præcocis ingenii: quod licet non absurdum sit, tamen quia sono minùs discrepat, puto potiùs dictum quasi jam primùm Gallus, qui sci. non ita pridem pubertatem attigit, & recens Veneris stimulos percepit*, Skinner.

Pubble; Fat, full: usually spoken of Corn, Fruit, and the like. It is opposite to fantome.

A *Pulk*; a Hole of standing water, is used also for a Slough or Plash of some depth.

A *Puttock-Candle*: the least in the Pound, put in to make weight.

Q.

THE *Quest* of an Oven; the side thereof. Pies are said to be *Quested* whose sides have been crushed by each other,

other, or ſo joyned to them as thence to be leſs baked.

R.

TO *Rack* or *Reck*; to care, never *Rack* you: *i. e.* take you no thought or care. From the ancient *Saxon* word *Recc*, care, and *Reccan* to care for. *Chaucer* hath *recketh*, for careth. Hence *Retchleſs* and *Retchleſſneſs*, for Careleſs and Careleſſneſs; as in the *Saxon*.

Race; Runnet or Renning. Hence *Racy* ſpoken of Wine.

To *Rait* Timber; and ſo Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden or ſeaſon it.

Radlings; windings of the Wall.

To *Rame*; to reach: perchance from *Rome*.

Raſh; It is ſpoken of Corn in the Straw, that is ſo dry that it eaſily durſes out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. *Vox eſſe videtur* Ὀνοματοποιηθέν.

To *Rauk*; to ſcratch. A rauk with a Pin. Perchance only a variation of dialect for rake.

Redſhanks; Arſmart.

To *Reek*; to wear away. His ſickneſs will *reek* him, that is ſo waſt him as to kill him.

Reckans; Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire.

To *Reem*; to Cry: *Lancaſhire, ab AS.* Hræman, *Plorare, clamare, ejulare*, to weep with crying and bewailing, Hream, *ejulatus.*

To *Rejumble*; *Lincoln.* as *it rejumbles upon my Stomach*, Fr. G. *Il regimbe ſur mon eſtomac*, i. e. calcitrat. *Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat & nauſeam parit. Verb. aut Fr. G. à Præp.* Re, *&* Fr. G. Jambe, *It. Gamba ortum ducit.* Skinner.

To *Remble*; *Lincoln.* to move or remove, *q. d. Removere.*

A *Reward* or good *Reward*; a good colour or ruddineſs in the Face, uſed about *Sheffield* in *Yorkſhire.*

Renty; handſome, well ſhaped, ſpoken of Horſes, Cows, *&c.*

To *Render*; to ſeparate, diſperſe, *&c.* I'll *render* them, ſpoken of ſeparating a Company. Perchance from rending *per paragogen.*

Rennish; furious, paſſionate: a *rennish* Bedlam.

To *Reul*; to be rude: to behave ones ſelf

ſelf unmannerly, to Rig. A *Reuling* Lad; a Rigsby.

To *Reuze*; to extol or commend highly.

To *Rine*; to touch: *ab AS.* Hrinan, to touch or feel.

To *Ripple* Flax; to wipe off the Seed Veſſels.

Rooky; miſty: a variation of dialect for *Reeky*. *Reek* is a general word for a ſteam or vapour.

Rops; Guts, qu. *Ropes, funes.* In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings or Links are called *Ropes*.

Ream-penny; q. Rome-penny, which was formerly paid from hence to *Rome*, *Peter-pence.* He reckons up his *Ream-pennies*, that is tells all his faults.

A *Roop*; a Hoarſneſs.

Rowty; over-rank and ſtrong: ſpoken of Corn or Graſs.

To *Rowt* or *Rawt*; to Lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old *Saxon* word *Hrutan*, ſignifies to ſnort, ſnore or rout in ſleeping.

To *Ruck*; to ſquat or ſhrink down.

Runches and *Runchballs*; Carlock when it is dry and withered.

Runnel;

Runnel; Pollard wood: from running up apace.

He *Rutes* it; *Cheſh.* ſpoken of a Child, he cries fiercely, *i. e.* he *rowts* it, he bellows.

Rynt ye; by your leave, ſtand handſomly. As *Rynt you Wuch, quoth* Beſſe Locket *to her Mother*, Proverb, *Cheſhire.*

S.

Sackleſs; innocent, faultleſs, without crime or accuſation; a pure *Saxon* word, from the Noun *Sac, Saca*, a Cauſe, ſtrife, ſuit, quarrel, *&c.* and the Præpoſition *leas*, without.

A *Sagbe*: *i. e.* a Saw.

To *Samme* Milk; to put the running to it to curdle it.

A *Sark*; a Shirt.

Saugh and *Sauf*; Sallow.

A *Saur-pool*; a ſtinking puddle.

Scaddle; that will not abide touching: ſpoken of young Horſes that fly out.

Scafe; wild: ſpoken of Boys.

A *Scarre*; the cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock on the dry Land, from the *Saxon, Carre, cautes.* This word gave denomination to the Town of *Searborough.*

rough. Pot-Scars, Pot-ſheards, or broken pieces of Pots.

A *Scrat*; an Hermaphrodite: uſed of Men, Beaſts, and Sheep.

Scrogs; Blackthorn.

Scrooby-graſs; Scurvy-graſs: *Var. Dial.*

A *Sean*; *Lincoln.* a kind of Net, *Proculdubio contract. à Latino & Gr. Sagena*, Skinner.

Seaves; Ruſhes: *Seavy* ground, ſuch as is overgrown with Ruſhes.

A *Seeing-glaſs*; a Looking-glaſs.

Seer; ſeveral, divers. They are gone *ſeer* ways. Perchance *ſeer* is but a contraction of *ſever.*

Sell; ſelf.

Selt; *Cheſh.* Chance; *it's but a* ſelt *whether*, it is but a chance whether.

Semmit; limber.

To *Setter*; to cut the Dew-lap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraſter*, which we call *Setterwort*, by which an iſſue is made, whereout ill humors vent themſelves.

Senſy; not: ſign, likelyhood, appearance.

Senſine; *Cumb.* ſince then: *Var. Dial.*

A *Shafman*, *Shafmet*, or *Shaftment*; the meaſure of the Fiſt with the Thumb ſet up, *ab AS.* Scæft mund, Semipes.

Shan:

Shan; *Lincoln.* Shamefacedneſs, *ab AS.* Scandle, *confuſio, verecundia*; *item abominatio, ignominia.*

Shandy; wild.

To *Sheal*; to ſeparate, moſt uſed of Milk. So to *Sheal* Milk is to curdle it, to ſeparate the parts of it.

To *Shear* Corn; to Reap Corn.

No *Shed*; no difference between things: to *ſhead, Lanc.* to diſtinguiſh, *ab AS.* Sceadan to diſtinguiſh, disjoyn, divide or ſever. *Belgis* Scheyden, Scheeden.

Shed Riners with a *Whaver*; *Cheſh.* Winning any caſt that was very good, *i.e.* ſtrike off one that touches, *&c.* v. *Ryne.*

Shoods; Oat-hulls, *Darbiſh.*

The *Shot-flagon* or *Come again*; which the Hoſt gives to his gueſts of they drink above a Shilling. *Darbiſh.*

A *Shippen*: a Cow-houſe *ab AS.* Scypene, *Stabulum, Bovile*, a Stable, an Ox-Stall.

A *Shirt-band*; *Yorkſh.* a Band.

Sib'd; a Kin; *no ſole ſib'd*, nothing akin: *No more ſib'd than Sieve and Riddle, that grew both in a Wood together.* Prov. Cheſh. *Syb* or *Sybbe* is an ancient *Saxon* word ſignifying Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

Sick-

Sickerly; surely, *à Lat.* Secure.

Side; long; *My Coat is very side*, i.e. very long: *item* Proud, steep, from the *Saxon side*, *sid*; or the *Danish side*, signifying long.

A *Sike*: a little Rivulet, *ab AS.* Sich, *Sulcus*, a Furrow, *vel potius sulcus, aquarius, Lacuna, lira, stria, elix*, a Water-furrow, a Gutter, *Somner.*

Sike; such: *Var. Dial. sike* a thing, such a thing.

To *Sile* down: *Lincoln.* to fall to the bottom, or *subside: fort, ab AS.* Syl, *Basis, limen, q. d. ad fundum delabi*, Skinner.

Sizely; Nice, Proud, Coy.

To *Skime*; to look a squint, to glee.

Skellerd; Warpt, cast, become crooked, *Darbish.*

Skatloe; loss, harm, wrong, prejudice, *One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn.* Prov. *ab AS.* Scædan, Sceadhian, *Belg.* Schaeden, *Teut.* Schaden, *Dan.* Skader, *nocere. Add skath to scorn*, Prov. of such as do things both to their loss and shame.

A *Skeel*; a Collock.

A *Slab*; the outside Plank of a piece of Timber when sawn into Boards. It's a word of general use.

Slape;

Slape; ſlippery: *vox uſitatiſſima.*

Slape-Ale; *Lincoln.* Plain Ale as oppoſed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-graſs, or mixed with any other Liquor: *fortean, licet ſenſus non parum variet, ab alt.* Slape *quod agro Lincoln. lubricum & mollem ſignificat*, i. e. ſmooth Ale, *hoc à verbo*, to ſlip, *Skinner.*

To *Slat* on, to leck on, to caſt on, or daſh againſt. Vox *ὀνοματοπ.*

To *Sleak* out the Tongue; to put it out by way of ſcorn, *Cheſh.*

Sleck; ſmall Pit-Coal.

To *Sleck*; i. e. ſlack, to quench or put out the fire, *v.g.* or ones thirſt.

To *Sleech*; to dip or take up water.

To *Slete* a Dog, is to ſet him at any thing: as Swine, Sheep, *&c.*

Slim; *Lincoln. à Belg.* Slim, *Teut.* Schlim, *vilis, perverſus, pravus, doloſus, obliquus, diſtortus*, Skinner. It's a word generally uſed in the ſame ſence with Sly. Sometimes it ſignifies ſlender bodied, and thin cloathed.

To *Slive*; *Lincoln. à Dan.* Slæver. *Serpo, Teut.* Schleiffen, *humi trahere: hinc & Lincoln.* a ſliverly Fellow, *Vir ſubdolus, vafer, diſſimulator, veterator.* Sliven; Idle, lazy.

Slokened;

Slokened; slockened: *q.* slackened, choaked, Var. Dial. as a Fire is choaked by throwing water upon it.

The *Slote* of a Ladder or Gate; the flat Step or Bar.

To *Slot* a Door, *Lincoln. i. e.* to shut it, *a Belg.* sluyten. *Teut.* schliessen, *claudere, occludere, obserare, Belg.* slot, *sera, claustrum, ferreum.*

A *Slough*; a Husk, it is pronounced *sluffe.*

To *Slump*; to slip or fall plum down into any wet or dirty place.

To *Smartle* away; to wast away.

To *Smittle*; to infect, from the old *Saxon smittan*, and *Dutch smetten*, to spot or infect, whence our word *smut.*

Smopple; brittle: as *smopple* Wood; *smopple* Pie-Crust, *i. e.* short and fat.

To *Snape* or *Sneap*; to check: as Children easily *sneaped*: Herbs and Fruits *sneapt* with cold weather. It is a general word all over *England.*

The *Snaste*; the burnt Week or Snuffe of a Candle.

To *Snathe* or *snare*; to prune Trees: to cut off the Boughs of Ash or other Timber Trees; of which this word is used, as Prune is of Fruit-Trees. A *snathe.*

Snever;

Snever; ſlender: an uſual word.

A *Snever-ſpawt*; a ſlender ſtripling.

Sneck the Door; latch the Door; the *ſneck* or *ſnecket* of a Door (according to *Skinner*) is the String which draws up the Latch to open the Door: *neſcio an à Belg.* ſnappen, *Corripere, quia ſci. cum janua aperienda eſt, ſemper arripitur.*

To *Snee* or *ſnie*, to abound or ſwarm. He *ſnies* with Lice, he ſwarms with them.

To *Snite*; to wipe. Snite your Noſe, *i. e.* wipe your Noſe, *à* ſchneutzen, *Belg.* ſnutten, ſnotten, *Nares emungere*, *Dan.* ſnyder *emungo*, *à Snot ſubſtantivo*, to wipe off the Snot.

A *Snithe* wind; *Vox elegantiſſima, agro Lincoln. uſitatiſſima, ſignificat autem ventum valdè frigidum & penetrabilem, ab AS.* ſnidan, *Belg. ſneiden*; *Teut.* ſchneiden, *ſcindere, ut nos dicimus*, a cutting wind, *Skinner.*

Snod and *Snog*; neat, handſome: as *ſnogly* gear'd, handſomely dreſt:

Snog Malt, ſmooth with few Combs.

A *So* or *Soa*; a Tub with two Ears to carry on a ſtang.

A *Sock* or *Plough-ſock*; a Plough-ſhare.

A *Soſs*; a mucky Puddle.

A *Sod*; a Turf: I will dye upon the Sod; *i. e.* in the place where I am. Sods are

are alſo uſed for Turfs in the midland part of *England*.

To *Soil* Milk, to cleanſe it, *potius* to *file* it, to cauſe it to *ſubſide*, to ſtrain it, v. *file*.

A *Sile-diſh*; a ſtraining or cleanſing Diſh.

Sool or *ſowle*; any thing eaten with Bread.

To *Sowl* one by the Ears, *Lincoln. i. e. Aures ſumma vi vellere*; *credo a* ſow, *i e. Aures arripere & vellere, ut ſuibus canes ſolent, Skinner.*

Soon; the Evening: *a ſoon*, at Even.

A *Spacket*; Lad or Wench: apt to learn, ingenious, *Pat* in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

A *Spancel*; a Rope to tye a Cows hinder Legs.

To *Spane* a Child; to wean it.

To *Sparre* or *ſpeir* or *ſpurre*; to ask, enquire, cry at the Market: *ab AS.* ſpyrian, to ſearch out by the track or trace, or enquire or make diligent ſearch.

To *Spar* the Door, to bolt, bar, pin, or ſhut it, *ab AS.* Sparran, *Obdere, claudere.* This word is alſo uſed in *Norfolk*, where they ſay *ſpar the Door an emis he come*, i. e. ſhut the Door leſt he come in.

A *Spaut* or *Spowt*; a Youth.

To *Spelder*; to Spell.

The *Speer*; *Cheſh.* the Chimney poſt. *Rear'd againſt the ſpeer*; ſtanding up a-againſt the Chimney poſt.

Spice; Raiſins, Plums, Figs, and ſuch like Fruit. *Yorkſh. Spice* à *ſpecies.*

A *Staddle*; a mark or impreſſion made on any thing by ſomewhat lying upon it. So ſcars or marks of the Small-Pox are called *Staddles.* Alſo the bottom of a Corn-Mow, or Hay-Stack, is called the Staddle.

A *Stang*; a wooden Bar; *ab AS. ſtang, ſudes, vectis Teut.* ſtang, *pertica, contus, ſparus, vectis. Datur & Camb. Br.* Yſtang *Pertica, ſed noſtro fonte hauſtum.* This word is ſtill uſed in ſome Colleges in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; to *ſtang* Scholars in *Chriſtmas* time, being to cauſe them to ride on a Colt-Staff or Pole, for miſſing of Chappel. It is uſed likewiſe here [in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*] for the fourth part of an Acre, a Rood. Mr. *Brokesby.*

A *Start*: a long Handle of any thing, a Tail, as it ſignifies in *Low Dutch*; ſo a *Redſtart* is a Bird with a red Tail.

Stark; ſtiff, weary, *ab AS.* ſterc, ſtrace, *Rigidus; durus, Belg. & Dan.* ſterck, *Teut.*

Teut. ſtarck, *validus*, *robuſtus*, *firmus*, v. *Skinner.*

Staw'd: ſet: from the Saxon *Stow*, a place, originally from *ſtatio* and *ſtatuo*. Hence (I ſuppoſe) *ſtowing* of Goods in the Hold of a Ship, or in a Store-Houſe.

A *Stee*; a Ladder, in the *Saxon ſtegher* is a Stair, *gradus ſcalæ*, perchance from *ſtee.*

Stead; is uſed generally for a place, as, It lies in ſuch a ſtead, *i. e.* in ſuch a place, whereas elſewhere only *in ſtead* is made uſe of for *in place*, or in the room of.

To *Steak* or *ſteick* or *ſteke* the dure; to ſhut the Door. *à Teut. & Belg.* ſtecken, ſteken, to thruſt, or put, to ſtake.

To *Steem*; to beſpeak a thing.

A *Steg*; a Gander.

To *Stein* or *ſteven*; *idem.*

Striven; ſternneſs, perhaps from Stiffe.

A *Stife* Quean; a luſty Quean: *ſtife* in the old *Saxon* is obſtinate; ſtiff, inflexible.

Stife Bread; ſtrong Bread, made with Beans and Peaſe, *&c.* which make it of a ſtrong ſmell and taſt.

Stithe: ſtrong, ſtiff, *ab AS. ſtidh*, ſtiff, hard, ſevere, violent, great, ſtrong, *ſtithe* Cheeſe, *i. e.* ſtrong Cheeſe. A

A *Stithy* : an Anvil, *à prædict. AS.* ſtidh, *rigidus, durus. Quid enim incude durius?*

A *Stot* ; a young Bullock or Steer : a young Horſe in *Chaucer* ; *ab AS. ſtod* or *ſteda*, a Stallion, alſo a War Horſe, a ſteed.

Stood ; Cropt : Sheep are ſaid to be ſtood whoſe Ears are cropt, and Men who wear their Hair very ſhort.

A *Stoop* or *Stowp* ; a Poſt faſtned in the Earth from the Latin *Stupa*.

Stocks-bill ; Geranium Robertianum.

A *Stound* q. Stand ; a wooden Veſſel to put ſmall Beer in. Alſo a ſhort time, *a ſmall ſtound*.

A *Stowk* q. Stalk ; the handle of a Pail, alſo a Shock of twelve Sheaves.

A *Stowre* ; a round of a Ladder : a Hedge-ſtake. Alſo the Staves in the ſide of a Wain in which the Eve-rings are faſtned, though the large and flat ones are called *Slots*.

Strandy ; reſtive, paſſionate : ſpoken of Children. Such they call *Strandy-mires*.

A *Strike* of Corn ; a Buſhel, four Pecks, *à Teut.* Kornſtreiche, *Hoſtorium, vel radius* ; ſtreichen, *Hoſtorio menſuram radere, coæquare, complanare.*

Strunt ;

Strunt; the Tail or Rump, *ab AS.* ſteort, ſtert, *Belg.* ſtert, ſteert, *Teut.* ſtertz, *cauda: vel à Belg.* ſtront, *Fr. G.* Eſtron, *It.* ſtronzo *ſtercus, per Metonym. adjuncti*, Skinner.

3. *Stunt*; *Lincoln.* ſtubborn, fierce, angry; *ab AS.* ſtunta ſtunt, *ſtultus, fatuus, fortè quia ſtulti præferoces ſunt; vel à verbo* to ſtand, *ut* Reſty *à reſtando, Metaphorâ ab equis contumacibus ſumptâ*, Skinner.

1. A *Srom*; the Inſtrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

2. *Struſhins*; Orts: from deſtruction I ſuppoſe. We uſe the word *Struſhion* for deſtruction. It lies in the way of *ſtruſhion, i. e.* in a likelyhood to be deſtroyed. Mr. *Brokesby.*

A *Sturk*; a young Bullock or Heifer, *ab AS.* Styrk, *Buculus-a.*

To *Sturken*; to grow, thrive: *Throdden* is the ſame.

A *Swad*; *Siliqua*, a Cod: a *Peaſe-ſwad.* Uſed metaphorically for one that is ſlender: a meer *Swad.*

A *Swache*; a Tally: that which is fixt to Cloth ſent to Dye, of which the Owner keeps the other part.

Swale; windy, cold, bleak.

To *Swale* or *ſweal*; to ſinge or burn,

to

to waste or blaze away, *ab AS.* swælan, to kindle, to set on fire, to burn.

A *Swang*; a fresh piece of green Swarth lying in a bottom among arable or barren Land. A Dool.

A *Swarth*; *Cumb.* the Ghost of a dying Man, *fort. ab AS.* sweart. Black, dark, pale, wan.

Swathe; Calm.

To *Swattle* away; to waste.

A *Swathe bauk*; a Swarth of new mowen Grass or Corn.

Sweamish; *i. e.* squeamish, used for modest.

To *Sweb*; to swoon. To *Swelt*; *idem.*

A *Swill*; a keeler to wash in, standing on three Feet.

To *Swilker* ore: to dash over. *Vox* ὀνοματοπ.

A *Swinhull* or *swine-crue*: a Hogs-Stye.

Swipper; nimble, quick, *ab AS.* swippre, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.

To *Swizzen*; to singe.

The

T.

THE *Tab* of a Shooe; the Latchet of a Shooe.

A *Tabern*; a Cellar: *à Lat. Taberna.*

Tantrels; Idle People that will not fix to any Employment.

A *Tarn*; a Lake or Meer-pool, a usual word in the North.

To *Taſt*; i.e. to smell in the North: indeed there is a very great affinity between these two senses.

To *Tave*; *Lincoln.* to rage, *à Belg.* Tobben, Toppen, Daven, *Teut.* Toven, *Furere.* Sick People are said to *tave* with the Hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their Hands, when they want the use of reason.

To *Tawm*; to swoon.

To *Teem* or *team*; to pour out, to lade out of one Vessel into another. *Credo à Danico* Tommer, *Haurio, exhaurio, vacuo,* tommer *autem oritur à* Tom. *vacuus, v.* Skinner.

Teamful; Brim-ful, having as much as can be teemed in, in the ancient *Saxon* it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful, from *Team, Soboles, fœtus* and full.

Teen; Angry, *ab AS.* Tynan, to provoke, stir, anger or enrage. Good or fow *teen*, *Chesh.* Good or foul taking.

A *Temse*; a fine sierce, a small sieve, *Belg.* Teems, Tems, *Fr. G.* Tamis, *It.* Tamisio, Tamiso, *cribrum*; whence comes our *Temse* Bread.

To *Tent*; to tend or look to. Var. Dial. *Chesh. I'll tent thee, quoth* Wood. *If I cannot rule my Daughter, I'll rule my Good.* Prov. *Chesh.*

Tharn; *Lincoln.* Guts prepared, cleansed and blown up for to receive Puddings: *ab AS.* Dearm. *Belg.* Darm, Derm, *Teut.* Darm, Dearm, *simpl. intestinum.*

Theat; firm, staunch; spoken of Barrels when they do not run.

Thew'd; Towardly.

To *Thirl*; to bore a Hole, to drill. *Lincoln. ab AS.* Dhyrl, Dhyrel, *foramen.* Dhirlian, *Belg.* Drillen, *Perforare*, Skinner.

A *Thirle* or *Thivel*; a Stick to stir a Pot. Also a Dibble or setting Stick.

To *Thole*; *Derb.* to brook or endure: *Thole* a while, *i. e.* Stay a while. *Chaucer* hath *Tholed*, for suffered, *ab AS.* Tholian, *ejusdem significationis.*

Thone, *Thony*; *meâ sententiâ*, *q.* thawn; damp, moist. *Skinner. à Teut.* Tuncken, *macerare, intingere, deducit.*

A *Thrave*; a Shock of Corn containing twenty four Sheaves: *ab AS.* Threaf, *manipulus*, a Handful, a Bundle, a Bottle.

To *Thrave*; *Lincoln.* to Urge, *ab AS.* Thravian, *Urgere.*

To *Threap*, *Threapen*; to blame, rebuke, reprove, chide: *ab AS.* Threapan, Threapian, *ejusdem significationis.* to *Threap kindness upon one*, is used in another sense. To *threap* with us is to urge or press. It is no *threaping Ware*; so bad that one need be urged to buy it. Mr. *Brokesby.*

I'll *Thrippa* thee; *Chesh.* I'll beat or cudgel thee.

Very *throng*; busily employed.

To *Throdden*; to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken.

Thrutch for thrust; *Chesh. Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch.* Prov.

To *Throw*; to Turn as Turners do; *ab AS.* Thrawan, *quæ inter alia*, to wheel, turn or wind, *significat.*

To *Thropple*; to Throttle or Strangle: *Var. Dial. Yorksh.*

The *Thropple*; the Wind-Pipe, *Yorksh. Dial.*

To *Thwite*; to whittle, cut, make white by cutting. *He hath thwitten a Mill-Post into a Pudding-Prick.* Prov.

Tider or *Tidder* or *Titter*; ſoon, quickly, ſooner. From Tide, vid. *Aſtite.*

To *Tifle*; to turn, to ſtir, to diſorder any thing by tumbling in it: ſo ſtanding Corn or Graſs is tifled when trodden down.

Till; to.

Timorous; by the Vulgar is here uſed for furious or paſſionate.

To *Tine*; to ſhut, fence: *Tine* the Door; ſhut the Door. *ab AS.* Tynan, to incloſe, fence, hedge or teen.

Tipperd; dreſt unhandſomely.

Tiny; puny, little: it is uſually joyned with little as an augmentative: ſo they ſay, a little tiny thing.

Too too; uſed abſolutely for very well or good.

Toom or *Tume*; empty: *A toom purſe makes a bleit*, [*i. e.* baſhful] *Merchant.* Prov. *manifeſte à Damico* Tom, *vacuus, inanis.*

To *Toorcan*; to wonder or muſe what one means to do.

A *Towgher*; a Dower or Dowry, *Dial. Cumb.*

Toothy; peeviſh, crabbed.

Tranty; wiſe and forward above their Age: ſpoken of Children. The ſame with *Audfarand.*

Trouts;

Trouts; Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled: a Ruſtick word. In ſome places they call them *Trotters*.

To *Tum* Wooll; to mix Wooll of divers colours.

A *Twill*; a Spoole: from Quill. In the South they call it *winding of Quills*, becauſe anciently, I ſuppoſe, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, though now they uſe Reeds. Or elſe Reeds were called Quills, as in Latin *calami*. For Quills, or Shafts of Birds Feathers, are now called *calami*, becauſe they are employed for the ſame uſe of writing, which of old Reeds only were, and to this day are in ſome parts of the World. The word *Pen*, now uſed for the Inſtrument we Write with, is no other than the Latin *Penna*, which ſignifies the Quill or hard Feather of any Bird, and is a very proper word for it, becauſe our Pens are now made of ſuch Quills, which (as I ſaid) were anciently made of Reeds.

Treenware; earthen Veſſels.

To *Twitter*; to tremble: *à Teut.* Tittern, *Tremere*, *utrumque à ſono factum.* This is a word of general uſe. My Heart *Twitters*. To *Twitter* Thread or Yarn, is to Spin it uneven, generally uſed alſo in this ſenſe.

A *Tye-top*, a Garland.

U.

U-*Bach*; U-block, *&c.* v. Yu-bach, *&c.*

Umſtrid; aſtride, aſtridlands.

Vinerous; hard to pleaſe.

Unbeer; impatient.

Ure; Udder.

To be *Urled*; it is ſpoken of ſuch as do not grow. Hence an *Urling*, a little dwarfiſh perſon. In the South they call ſuch *Knurles*.

W.

A *Walker*; a Fuller: a *Walk-Mill*; a Fulling-Mill; *à Belg.* Walcker *Fullo*; *hoc à verb. Belg.* Walcken, *It.* Gualcare, *Pannos premere, calcare. Teut.* Walcken, *pannum polire, Omnia credo à Lat. Calcare*, Skinner.

To *Wally*; to Coquer or indulge.

Walſh; inſipid, freſh, wateriſh: in the South we ſay *walleuiſh*, meaning ſomewhat nauſeous.

Walling; *i. e.* Boyling: it is now in frequent uſe among the Salt-Boylers at *Northwych*, *Namptwych*, &c. To

To *Walt*; to totter or lean one way, to overthrow: from the old *Saxon Waltan*, to tumble or rowl, whence our weltring in blood, or rather from the *Saxon Wealtian*, to reel or ſtagger.

The *Wang-Tooth*; the Jaw-Tooth, *ab AS.* Wang, Wong, *mandibula.* Wone todh *ſeu potius* Wong-todh, *Dens caninus.*

Wankle; limber, flaccid, tickliſh, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*; a Mole: *ab AS.* Wand. *Talpa.*

War; worſe: *war* and *war*; worſe and worſe: *Var. Dial.*

To *Warch* or *wark*; to ake, to work: *ab AS.* Wark, *Dolor. Utrumque* a work.

To *Wary*; *Lancaſh.* to curſe, *ab AS.* Warian, Werigan, *Execrari, Diris devovere.* To *wary, i. e.* Lay an Egg.

To *Ware* ones Mony; to beſtow it well, to lay it out in Ware.

Wariſht; that hath conquered any Diſeaſe or difficulty, and is ſecure againſt the future; alſo well ſtored or furniſhed.

To *Warp*; to lay Eggs: a Hen *warps.* The ſame with *wary*.

A *Warth*; a Water-Ford, I find that *warth* in the old *Saxon* ſignifies the Shoar.

Warſtead; uſed in that ſenſe: q. Waterſtead.

Wa's me; woe is me: *Var. Dial.*

Way-bit; a little piece, a little way: a Mile and a way bit. *Yorkſh.*

Way-bread; Plantain; *ab AS.* Wægbræde, ſo called becauſe growing every where in Streets and Ways.

Weaky; moiſt.

Mown Graſs *welks*; that is dries in order to becoming Hay. To *Wilt*, for wither, ſpoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general word.

To *Welter*; to goe aſide, or heavily, as Women with Child, or Fat People; from the old *Saxon Wealtian*, to reel or ſtagger; or elſe from the *Saxon Weltan*, to tumble or rowl, whence Weltering in blood.

To *Wear* the Pot; to cool it.

To *Weat* the Head; to look it. v. g. for Lice.

Wea-worth you; Woe betide you.

A *Weel*, *Lancaſh.* a Whirlpool, *ab AS.* Wæl, *vortex aquarum.*

Weet or *Wite*; nimble, ſwift: uſed alſo in the South.

Weir or *Waar*; *Northumberland*, Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old *Saxon Waar*, *alga marina*, *Fucus marinus.* The

Thanet

Thanet Men (ſaith *Somner*) call it *were* or *weore*.

Wellaneer; alas.

To *Wend*; to go.

Weſty; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharre; Crabs: *As ſowr as Wharre*, Cheſhire.

A *Wheady* Mile; a long Mile, a Mile longer than it ſeems to be. Uſed in *Shropſhire*.

Wheam or *Wheem*; near, cloſe, ſo as no Wind can enter it: alſo very handſome and convenient for one: as, *It lies wheem for me*, Cheſh. *Ab AS.* Gecweme, grateful, acceptable, pleaſant, fit.

Wheamow; Nimble: *I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when ſhe ſtept into the Milk-bowl*, Prov.

A *Whee* or *Whey*; an Heifer. The only word uſed here [in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*] in that ſence.

A *Wheen-Cat*; a Queen-Cat: *Catus fœmina*. That Queen was uſed by the *Saxons* to ſignifie the Female Sex appears in that *QUEEN Fugel* was uſed for a Hen-fowl.

A *Wheint* Lad, *q.* queint; a fine Lad: *ironice dictum*, Cheſh. Var. Dial. Alſo cunning, ſubtle.

A *Whimper-nob*; a lean, spare-faced Man. *Whimmer*, I suppose, is the name of some Bird that usually builds in Whins, having a slender Bill or Nob. Mr. *Brakesby*. I rather take it to be the name of some Bird that frequents the Waters.

Whinkened; Choaked, strangled.

A *Whiske*t; a Basket, a Skuttle or shallow Pad.

To *White*; to Requite: as *God white you*, God requite you, *Cheſh.* Var. Dial. *white* for quite, quite *per aphæreſin pro* requite.

To *White*; to blame: *You learn all the white off your ſell*, i. e. You remove all the blame from your ſelf. *V. Wite.*

To *Wite*; to blame, *ab A.S. Pœna, multa, q. ſupplicium. Chaucer* uſeth the word for blame.

To *Whelve*; *Cheſh.* to cover, or whelm over. *We will not kill but whelve*, Prov. *Cheſh.* Spoken of a Pig or Fowl that they have overwhelmed with ſome Veſſel in readineſs to kill. *Ab A.S.* Hwelf, Hwalf, a Covering or Canopy; Verb. *Hwalfian, camerare, fornicare.*

To *Wheddle*; to ſoot.

Wigger; ſtrong. A clear-pitch'd *wigger* Fellow.

The *Wikes* of the Mouth; the Corners of the Mouth.

To

To *Wizzle*; to get any thing away slily.

A *Who Whiskin*; a whole great drinking pot. *Who* being the *Cheshire Dialect* for whole, and a *Whisking* signifying a Black-Pot.

Whook't every joynt; shook every joynt, *Chesh.*

A *Wiegh*, or *Waagh*; a Leaver, a Wedge, *ab AS.* Wæge, *Pondus, massa, libra.*

Willern; peevish, willful, *à Saxon, Willer*, willing.

A *Wilk* or *Whilk*; a Periwinkle or Sea-Snail, *ab AS.* Wealk, *cochlea marina, Limax marinus: Higgin.* ϛϕιμϛ ϛϕιϛιλϛ, *Turbo, cochlea marina, quâ olim ad buccinandum utebantur. Hoc à verbo* Wealcan *volvere, revolvere, quia sci. ejus testa in orbem, spiræ in modum contorquetur*, Skinner.

A *Wind-berry*; a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

A *Wisket*; v. Whisket.

Winly; quietly.

Woat.——

A *Wogh*; a Wall: *Lancashire, ab AS.* Wag, *Paries*, elsewhere in the North *Wogh* is used for Wooll, by a change of the Dialect.

To

To *Wonne* or *Wun*; to dwell: to haunt or frequent: as *where won you?* where dwell you? *ab AS.* Wunian, Gewunian, *Habitare, manere, Belg.* Woonen, *Teut.* Wonen, Wohnen: *habitare, morari. Hæc ab AS.* Wunian, Gewunian. *Assuescere,* q. d. *Ubi soles aut frequentas?*

Wood-wants; holes in a post or piece of Timber, *q. d.* places wanting Wood. *Worch braeco, Chesh. i. e.* Work-brittle, very diligent: earnest or intent upon ones Work. *Var. Dial.*

To be *Worried*; to be choak'd. *Worr'an* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies to destroy: in which sense we still say, A Dog *worries* Sheep.

A *Wreasel*; a Weasel.

Wringle-streas; or Straws: *i. e.* Bents, *item* Windle-Straws.

A *Wright*; is the only word in use here [East Riding of *Yorksh.*] for a Carpenter. Mr. *Brokesby.*

To *Wyte, i. e.* blame, *v.* Wite.

Y.

Y*Ane*; one: *yance*; once: *Var. Dial.*

Yare; Covetous, desirous, eager: also nimble, ready, fit, tickliſh. It is used also

alſo in the South, *à Teut.* Geaher, Geah, *Fervidus, promptus, præceps, impatiens:* Gealie *Præcipitia,* Jearen, *Fervere, effervescere: vel parum deflexo ſenſu ab AS.* Gearo, Gearre, Chaucero *etiam* Yare, *Paratus, promptus, &c.* v. Skinner *cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet Etymon, ab AS.* Georn, *ſtudioſus, ſedulus, diligens, intentus.* Spoken of Graſs or Paſtures, it is freſh, green.

Yeardly; *valdè: yeardly* much; *yeardly* great, that is very great.

The *Yeender* or *Eender:* the Forenoon, *Derbyſh.*

A *Yate*; a Gate.

Yeander; yonder, *Var. Dial.*

Yewd or *Yod*; went: *yewing*, going: *ab AS.* Eode; *ivit, iter fecit, conceſſit,* he went. *Chaucero* Yed, Yéden, *Yode eâdem ſenſu. Spencer* alſo in his Fairy Queen, lib. 1. c. 10.

He that the blood-red Billows like a Wall,
On either ſide diſparted with his Rod.
Till all his Army dry-foot through them
Yod,

Speaking of *Moſes.*

Yoon; Oven: *Var. Dial.*

To *Yowſter*; to Feſter.

Yu-

Yu-batch; *Christmas*-batch: *Yu-block* or *Yule-block*; *Christmas*-block: *Yu-games* or *Yule-games*; *Christmas*-games: *ab AS.* Cohul: *Dan.* Jule-dag *natalis Christi*: *Hoc forte à Latino, Hebræo* Jubilum, *Skinner.*

Tuck; *Line. à Belg.* Jeucken, Joocken, *Teut.* Jeucken, *prurire*: Jucken, *Fricare, Scabere.*

SOUTH

SOUTH and EAST Countrey WORDS.

A

AN *Alp* or *Nope*; a Bulfinch. I first took notice of this word in *Suffolk*, but find since that it is used in other Counties, almost generally all over *England*.

An *Amper*: a fault or flaw in Linnen or Woollen Cloath, *Suff.* *Skinner* makes it to be a word much used by the common or Countrey People in *Essex* to signifie a Tumor, Rising or Pustule, *vel ab AS.* Ampre, Ompre, varix: *vel à Teut.* Empor, *sursum*, empor heben, emporen, *elevare*, *q. d. cuius elevatio.* *Anewst*;

Anewſt; nigh, almoſt, near hand, about, *circiter*, *Suſſ.* and other places of the Weſt, *ab AS.* On-neaweſte, *propè, juxta, ſecus*, near, nigh: *à Præp.* On, and neaweſte *vicinia.*

Arders; Fallowings or Plowings of Ground. This is alſo a Northern word.

Argol; Tartar or Lees of Wine.

Atter; matter, *Pus, ſanies: à Teut. & Belg.* Eyter *ejuſdem ſignificati, vel ab ejus parente, AS.* Ater, *virus.*

Auk and *aukward*, untoward, unhandy, *ineptus, ab AS.* Æwerd, *perverſus, averſus*; *hoc ab Æ Præp. loquelari negativa privativa &* Weard *versùs, quaſi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatus eſt*; *iratâ Minervâ natus. Huic autem* Aukward *omnino tum ſenſu tum Etymo opponitur* Toward. This is a word uſed alſo in the North, as I am informed by Mr, *Brokesby.*

B.

A *Barth*: a warm place or paſture for Calves or Lambs.

A *Barken* or (as they uſe it in *Suſſex*) *Barton*: a yard of a Houſe, a Backſide, *vel à verbo*, to *Barre, vel à Germ. Bergen*,

gen, *Abſcondere*, *AS.* Beorgan *munire*, *q. d. Locus clauſus, reſpectu ſci. agrorum.*

Baven; Bruſh Faggots, with the Bruſh-wood at length, or in general Bruſh-wood. *Neſcio an q. d.* Feuine *Gallicè à* Feu, *Focus. Vir Rev. deflectit à Belg.* Bauwen, *Teut.* Bawen, *Ædificare, cum fiat ex reliquiis arborum pro ædificiis ſucciſarum*, Skinner. *Utrumque Etymon me judice ineptum.*

Bain; Lithe, limber-joynted, that can bend eaſily, *Suffolk.*

Bebither; On this ſide, it anſwers to beyond, *Suſſ.*

Bebounc'd; Tricked up and made fine; a Metaphor taken from a Horſe's Hounces, which is that part of the Furniture of a Cart-horſe, which lies ſpread upon his Collar, *Eſſ.* Ironically uſed.

A *Biſhop*; The little ſpotted Beetle commonly called the Lady-cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this Inſect in other places called a *Golden-Knop*; and doubtleſs in other Countries it hath other Names.

A *Bigge*; A Pap or Teat, *Eſſ.*

A *Billard*; A Baſtard Capon, *Suſſ.*

The *Bird* of the Eye; the Sight or Pupil. *Suff.*

Blighted Corn; Blaſted Corn, *Suſſ.* Blight *idem quod* Milldew, *i. e. mel roſcidum*,

dum vel roſcida quædam melligo quæ fruges corrumpit: neſcio an à Teut. Bleych, *pallidus, à colore ſcilicet,* Skinner.

Bogge; Bold, forward, ſawcy. So we ſay, a very *bog* Fellow.

A *Bumby*; A deep place of Mire and Dung, a filthy Puddle.

A *Bugge*; Any Inſect of the *Scarabæi* kind. It is, I ſuppoſe, a word of general uſe.

Budge; Adject. Brisk, jocund. You are very *Budge*. To *Budge* verbally is to ſtir, or move, or walk away, in which ſenſe it is, I ſuppoſe, of general uſe.

A *Boſtal*; a way up a Hill, *Suff.*

Bouds; i. e. Weevils, an Inſect breeding in Malt, *Norf. Suff. Eſſ.*

Bown, i. e. ſwelled, *Norf.*

Brank; Buck-wheat; *Eſſ. Suff.* In ſome Countries of *England* they call it *crap*.

A *Break*; i. e. Land plowed the firſt year after it hath lain fallow in the ſheep-walks, *Norf.*

To *Bricken*; to bridle up the Head. A Ruſtick word corrupted from Bridle.

A Sow goes to *Brimme*: i. e. to Boar. Of uſe alſo in the North.

Brine it bither. i. e. bring it hither, *Suff.* Var. Dial.

To *Brize*; ſpoken of Hops when they be over-ripe, and ſhatter.

To

To *Brook up*; ſpoken of Clouds; when they draw together, and threaten rain, they are ſaid to brook up.

To *Brutte*; to Browſe, *Suſſ.* Dial.

The *Buck*; the breaſt, *Suſſ.* it is uſed for the Body or the Trunck of the Body; in *Dutch* and old *Saxon* it ſignifies the Belly, *the buck of a cart*, i. e. the body of a cart.

Buckſome; Blithe, jolly, frolick, cheatly, ſome write it *Buxome*; *ab AS.* Bocſum, *Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo* Bugan *flectere, q. d. flexibilis: quod eo confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum* Buxumneſs *exponitur* lowlineſs. *Skinner.* It's uſed alſo in the North.

A *Bud*; a weaned Calf of the firſt year, *Suſſ.* becauſe the Horns are then in the Bud.

Bullimong; Oats, Peaſe, and Vetches mixed, *Eſſ.*

A *Buttal*; a Bittern; *à Latino Buteo.* In the North a *Mire-Drum.*

C.

A *Caddow*; a Jack-daw, *Norf.* In *Cornwal* they call the *Guillam* a Kiddaw.

Carpet-

Carpet-way; i.e. Green-way.

A *Cadma*; the leaſt of the Pigs which a Sow hath at one fare; commonly they have one that is ſignally leſs than the reſt; it is alſo called the *Whinnock*.

A *Carre*; a wood of Alder or other Trees in a moiſt boggy place.

A *Cart-rake*; *Eſſ.* A Cart-track, in ſome Countries called a Cart-rut, but more improperly; for whether it be *Cart-rake*, or originally *Cart-track*, the Etymology is manifeſt, but not ſo of *Cart-rut*.

Catch-land; Land which is not certainly known to what Pariſh it belongeth; and the Miniſter that firſt gets the Tithes of it enjoys it for that year; *Norf.*

A *Chaviſh*; a chatting or pratling noiſe among a great many, *Suſſ.*

Chizzell; Bran: *à Teut.* Kieſell; *Siliqua, Gluma, Suſſ. Kent.* It is alſo uſed in the North.

The *Church-litten*; the Church-yard, *Suſſ. Wilt. fort. ab AS.* Lædan, *Teut.* Leyten, *ducere, q. d. via ducens ad templum*, Skinner.

A *Chuck*; a great Chip, *Suſſ.* in other Countries they call it a *Chunk*.

Cledgy; i.e. ſtiff, *Kent.*

Clever; Neat, ſmooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous, *à Fr. G. Leger*, cleaverly, *q. d.* Legerly,

Legerly, Skinner. Of uſe alſo in the North.

A *Cobweb morning*, i. e. a miſty Morning, *Norf.*

A *Combe*; a Valley, *Devon. Corn. Ab AS.* Comb, comp. à C. Br. *eóque antiquo Gallico* Kum, Cwmm, *unde defluxit Gallicum recens* Combe, *Vallis utrinque collibus obſita*, Skinner.

A *Coomb* or *Coumb* of Corn: Half a Quarter, à *Fr. G.* Comble *utrumque à Lat. Cumulus.*

A *Cob-iron*; an Andiron, *Eſſ. Leiceſterſhire.*

A *Cob*; a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob or Seed-lib, is ſuch a Basket for Sowing.

To *Cope*; *i.e.* to chop or exchange, uſed by the Coaſters of *Norf. Suff.* &c. As alſo *Yorkſhire.*

A *Coſſet* Lamb or Colt, *&c.* i. e. a cade Lamb, a Lamb or Colt brought up by the hand, *Norf. Suff.* This word Dr. *Hammond*, in his Annotations on the New Teſtament, *p.* 356. *Act. cap.* 7. derives from the *Hebrew* קסיטה ſignifying a Lamb.

Coſtard; the Head. It is a kind of opprobrious word, uſed by way of Contempt.

A

A *Cottrel*; *Cornw. Devonsh.* a Trammel to hang the Pot on over the Fire. Used also in the North.

A *Cove*; a little Harbor for Boats, West Countrey. Used also in the North from *Cavea*.

To *Coure*; to ruck down, *ut mulieres solent ad vingendum, ab It.* Covare: *Fr. G.* Couver, *incubare, hoc à Lat. cubare.* It seems to be a general word.

A *Cowl*; a Tub, *Ess.*

A *Cowslip*; that which is elsewhere called an *Oxeslip*.

A *Cragge*; a small Beer-vessel.

A *Crateb-tail*; a Kite; *Milvus caudâ furcipatâ.*

Crank; Brisk, merry, jocund, *Essex. Sanus, integer: sunt qui derivant à Belg. & Teut.* Kranck, *quod prorsus contrarium sc. ægrum significat. Ab ipsis autem antiphrasibus totus abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab* Un *vel* Onkranck, *non æger, omissa per injuriam temporis initiali syllabâ,* Skinner. It is used also in *Yorkshire.* Mr. *Brokesby.*

Crap; Darnel, *Suff.* In *Worcestershire* and other Countries they call Buck-wheat *Crap.*

Crible; course Meal, a degree better than Bran: *à Latino cribrum.*

A *Crock*; an Earthen Pot to put Butter or the like in, *ab AS.* Croca, *Teut.* Krug, *Belg.* Krogh, Kroegh, *C. Br.* Crochan, *Dan.* Kruck, *Olla fictilis, vas fictile, Urceus*, Skinner.

To *Crock*; *Eſſ.* to black one with ſoot, or black of a Pot or Kettle, or Chimney-ſtock, this black or ſoot is alſo ſubſtantively called *Crock.*

Crones; old Ewes.

A *Cratch* or *Critch*: a Rack: *ni fallor à Lat. Cratica, Craticula, Crates.*

Crawly mawly; indifferently well, *Norfolk.*

A *Culver*: a Pigeon or Dove, *ab AS.* Culfer, Columba.

D.

DAG; Dew upon the Graſs. Hence daggle tail is ſpoken of a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt.

It *Dares* me; it pains or grieves me. *Eſſ. ab AS. Dare*, ſignifying hurt, harm, loſs. Uſed alſo in the North.

A *Dilling*; a Darling or beſt beloved Child.

A *Dibble*; an Inſtrument to make Holes in the Ground with, for ſetting Beans, Peaſe or the like. Of general uſe.

Diſh-meat; Spoon-meat, *Kent.*

To *Ding*: to ſling, *Eſſ.* In the North it ſignifies to beat.

A *Dodman*; a ſhell-ſnail or Hodmandod, *Norf.*

A *Doke*; a deep Dint or Furrow, *Eſſ. Suff.*

A *Dool*; a long narrow Green in a plowed Field with plowed Land on each ſide it: a broad balk. *Forte* a Dale, a Valley, becauſe whenthe ſtanding Corn grows on both ſides it, it appears like a Valley. Of uſe alſo in the North.

The *Dorr*; the common great round-bodied black Beetle.

A *Douter*; an Extinguiſher, *qu.* Douter.

A *Drazell*; a dirty Slut.

To *Drill* a Man in; to decoy or flatter a Man into any thing. To *Drill*, is to make a Hole with a Piercer or Gimlet.

E.

Ellinge; Solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours: *q. elongatus.* Suff. *à Gallico* Esloigner. *Ellende* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies *procul*, far off, far from.

Ernful, i. e. Lamentable.

Ersh; The same that *Edish*, the Stubble after the Corn is cut, *Suff. Edisc* is an old *Saxon* word signifying sometimes *Roughings*, *Aftermathes.*

F.

Fairy-sparks or Shel-fire: *Kent.* often seen on Cloaths in the night.

A *Fare* of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth forth at one time. To *farrow* is a word peculiar to a Sows bringing forth Pigs. Our Language abounds in unnecessary words of this and other kinds. So a Sheep is said to Yean, a Cow to Calve, a Mare to Foal, a Bitch to Whelp, *&c.* All which words signifie no more than *Parere*, to bring forth. So for Sexes we have the like superfluous words,

as Horſe and Mare, Bull and Cow, Ram and Sheep, Dog and Bitch, Boar and Sow, *&c.* Whereas the Difference of Sex were better ſignified by a Termination.

Feabes or *Feaberries*; Gooſeberries, *Suff. Leiceſterſhire. Thebes* in *Norf.*

Fenny; *i. e.* Mouldy: Fenny Cheeſe, mouldy Cheſe, *Kent. Ab AS.* Fennig *mucidus.*

Fimble Hemp; Early ripe Hemp.

Flags; the Surface of the Earth which they pare off to burn: the upper turf: *Norf.*

To *Flaite*; to affright or ſcare: *Flaited* is the ſame with gaſtered.

A *Flasket*; a long ſhallow Basket.

Foiſon or *Fizon*; the natural Juice or Moiſture of the Graſs or other Herbs. The Heart and Strength of it, *Suff.* *Gallico* Foiſſonner: *abundare, vèl fortè* *Teut.* Feiſt, *pinguis.*

Footing time, *Norf.* is the ſame with Upſetting time in *Yorkſhire*, when the *Puerpera* gets up.

A *Foſtal*; *fortè* Foreſtal: a way leading from the high way to a great Houſe *Suſſ.*

Frampald or *Frampard*; Fretful, peeviſh, croſs, froward. As Froward come from *from*, ſo may *Frampard.* A

A *Frower*; an Edge-tool used in cleaving lath.

To *Fraſe*; to break, *Norf.* It is likely from the *Latin* word *frangere.*

Frobly mobly; indifferently well.

G.

TO *Gaſter*; to ſcare or affright ſuddenly. *Gaſtred, Perterrefactus: ab AS.* Gaſt, *Spiritus, Umbra, Spectrum, q. d. Spectri alicujus viſu territus, vel q. d.* Gaſtrid *vel* ridden, *i. e. à ſpectro aliquo vel Ephialte invaſus & quaſi inequitatus,* Skinner. It is a word of common uſe in *Eſſex.*

A *Gattle head: Cambr.* a forgetful perſon: *ab AS.* Ofer-geotol *obliviosus, immemor.*

To *Gaincope*, to go croſs a Field the neareſt way, to meet with ſomething.

Gant; Slim, ſlender. It is, I ſuppoſe, a word of general uſe.

Gatteridge-tree is *Cornus fœmina*, or Prickwood, and yet Gatteridge-berries are the Fruit of *Euonymus Theophraſti*, i. e. Spindle-tree or Louſe-berry.

Gare-brain'd; very heedleſs. Hare-brain'd is alſo uſed in the ſame ſence: the

Hare being a very timorous Creature minds nothing for fear of the Dogs, rushes upon any thing. *Garish* is the same, signifying one that is as 'twere in a fright, and so heeds nothing.

Geazon; scarce, hard to come by, *Ess.*

A *Gibbet*; a great Cudgel, such as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

A *Gill*; a Rivulet, a Beck, *Suss.*

A *Gimlet*; an Instrument to bore a small hole, called also a Screw.

A *Goffe*; a Mow of Hay or Corn. *Essex.*

Gods good; Yeast, Barm. *Kent, Norf. Suff.*

Gole; Big, large, full and florid. It is said of rank Corn or Grass, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *goal*: so of a young Cockrel when his Comb and Gills are red and turgid with blood, that he is *goal.*

A *Gotch*; a large earthen or stone drinking Pot with a great Belly like a Jugg.

To *Goyster*; to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *Suss.* Used also in *Yorkshire.*

Gowts; *Sommersetshire. Canales, cloacæ, seu sentinæ subterraneæ, proculdubio a Fr. G.* Gouttes, *-gutæ, & inde verb.* El gouter,

gouter, *guttatim transfluere. Omnia manifestè à Lat. Gutta,* Skinner.

A *Grain-staff*; a Quarter-staff with a pair of short Tines at the end, which they call Grains.

To *Grain* or *Grane*; to choak or throttle.

A *Gratton*; an Ersh or Eddish, *Suff.* Stubble, *Kent.*

The *Gray* of the Morning; Break of day, and from thence till it be clear light. That part of time that is compounded of Light and Darkness, as Gray is of white and black, which answer thereto.

A *Grippe* or *Grindlet*; a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

H.

A *Hagester*; a Magpie, *Kent.*

A *Hale*; *Suff. i. e.* a trammel in the *Essex* Dialect. *V.* Tramel.

A *Haw*; *Kent.* A Close: *ab AS.* Haga *seu* Hæg, *Agellulus seu Cors juxta domum, hoc ab AS.* Hegian *sepire.*

To *Have*; to affright or make wild: to go *harum starum.*

To *Heal*; to Cover, *Suff.* As, *To heal the Fire, to heal a House; to heal a person in bed,* i. e. to cover them, *ab AS.* Helan,

to hide, cover or heal: hence in the West he that covers a House with Slates, is called a *Healer* or *Hellier*.

To *hie*; to make haste: *unde Hub* haste.

Haulm or *Helm*; Stubble gathered after the Corn is inned: *ab AS.* Healm, Hielm, *Stipula, Culmus. Omnia à Lat. Calamus vel Culmus.*

Hogs; Young Sheep, *Northamptonshire.* Used also in the same sense in *Yorkshire.*

Hoddy; well, pleasant, in good tune or humor.

A *Hodmandod*; a Shell-snail.

A *How*; pronounced as mow and throw; a narrow Iron Rake without Teeth, to cleanse Gardens from Weeds, *Rastrum Gallicum.*

A *Hornicle*; a Hornet, *Suff.* Dial.

To *Hotagoe*; to move nimbly, spoken of the Tongue, *Suff. You hotagoe your Tongue.*

A *Holt*; a Wood, an ancient *Saxon* word.

Hover ground; *i.e.* light ground.

To *Hummer*; to begin to neigh: *Vox Onomatopœum.*

L.

THE Door ſtands a *Jarr*; *i.e.* the Door ſtands half open, *Norf.*

A *Jugglemear*; a Quagmire, *Devonſhire.*

An *Ice-bone*; *i.e.* a Rump of Beef, *Norf.*

K.

K*Edge*; Brisk, Budge, Lively; *Suffolk.*

A *Keeve*; *Devon.* a Fat wherein they work their Beer up before they tun it.

Kelter or *Kilter*; Frame, order, *Proculdubio (inquit Skinnerus) à Dan.* Opkilter *ſuccingo*, Kilter, *Cingo*; *vel fortè à voce cultura. Non abſurde etiam deflecti poſſet à Teut.* Kelter, *torcular*, Skinnerus, *quem adi ſis.*

The *Kerfe*; the Furrow made by the Saw, *Suſſ. Eſſ.*

A *Kerle* of Veal, Mutton, *&c.* a Loin of thoſe Meats, *Devon.*

A *Kidder*; Badger, Huckſter, or Carrier of Goods on Horſeback, *Eſſex, Suffolk.*

A *Knacker*; One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses.

Knolles; Turneps, *Kent.*

L.

TO *Lack*; to dispraise.

A *Largess*, *Largitio*; a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a *Largess* so many times as there are pence given. It is also used generally by good Authors for any gift.

A *Lawn* in a Park: Plain untilled Ground.

Laye, as *Lowe* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculiarly used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal, and so distinguished from Flame, as a more general word.

A *Leap* or *Lib*; *Suff.* Half a Bushel: in *Essex* a Seed Leap or Lib is a Vessel or Basket to carry Corn in, on the Arm to sow. *Ab AS.* Sæd-Leap, a Seed-basket.

To *Lease* and *Leasing*; to glean and gleaning, spoken of Corn, *Suff. Kent.*

A *Letch* or *Lech*; a Vessel to put Ashes in to run water through, to make Lee or *Lixivium* for washing of Cloaths. A Buck.

Lee

Lee or *Lew*; Calm, under the Wind, *Suff.*

As *Leef* or *Leeve*; as willingly, as good; ſpoken of a thing equally eligible. *Lever* in *Chaucer* ſignifies rather, tho this Comparative be not now in uſe with us.

A *Three or four-way Leet*; *trivium vel quadrivium*; where three or four ways meet.

A *Lift*; *i. e.* a Stile that may be opened like a Gate, *Norf.*

Lither; Liche, flexible. It is uſed alſo for lazy, ſlothful.

Litten; V. Church-litten. *Lic-tune Saxonicè cœmiterium.*

Lizen'd Corn, *q.* Leſſened, *i. e.* lank or ſhrank Corn, *Suff.*

Long it hither; Reach it hither, *Suff.*

A *Loop*; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleaſure.

Lourdy; Sluggiſh, *Suff.* From the *French* Lourd, *ſocors, ignavus*, Lourdant, Lourdin *Bardus.* Dr. *Heylin* in his Geography will have *Lourdan* for a ſluggiſh lazy Fellow to be derived from *Lord Dane*; for that the *Danes* when they were Maſters here, were diſtributed ſingly into private Houſes, and in each called the Lord *Dane*, who lorded it there, and lived ſuch a ſlothful idle Life.

A *Lynchett*; a green Balk to divide Lands.

M.

A *Mad*; an Earth Worm, *Eſſ.* from the *High Dutch* Maden.

Mazzards; Black Cherries, Weſt Countrey.

A *Meag* or *Meak*; a Peaſe-Hook, *Eſſ.*

A *Mere*; i. e. *Lynchet.*

To be *Mirk'd* or *Merk'd*; to be troubled or diſturbed in ones mind, to be ſtartled. Probably from the *Saxon Merk*, ſignifying dark.

Miſagaſt; Miſtaken, miſgiven, *Suſſ.*

A *Mixon*; Dung laid on a heap or bed to rot and ripen, *Suſſ. Kent.* I find that this word is of general uſe all over *England. Ab AS.* Mixen, *Sterquilinium: utr. à* Meox, *fimus: hoc forte à miſceo. & miſcela: quia eſt miſcela omnium alimentorum.*

A *Modher* or *Modder*, *Mothther*; a Girl or young Wench: uſed all over the Eaſtern Part of *England*, *v. g. Eſſex*, *Suff. Norf. Cambr.* From the ancient *Daniſh* word *Moer*, *Quomodo* (ſaith Sir *H. Spelman in Gloſſario*) *à* Danis *oriundi Norfolciences puellam*

ellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Anglicæteri, vocis nescientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est Norfoleciam hanc nostram (quæ inter alios aliquot Angliæ Comitatus in Danorum transiit ditionem, An. Dom. 876.) Danis maximè habitatam fuisse, eorúmque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutam. Claras illi virgines & puellas (ut Arctoæ gentes aliæ) Moer *appellabant. Inde quæ canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere (teste Olao Wormio)* Scaldmoer, *i. e.* Virgines cantatrices; *quæ in præliis gloriam ex fortitudine sunt adeptæ* Sciold Moer *hoc est Scutiferas virgines nuncupárunt. Eodem nomine ipsæ, Amazones, &c. En quantum in spreta jam voce antiquæ gloriæ. Sed corrumpi hanc fateor vulgari labio, quod* Mother *matrem significans etiam pro* Moer, *h. e. puella pronunciat.*

A *Muckinder*; a cloth hung at Childrens Girdles to wipe their Noses on, from *Mucus narium*; from which word comes also our *English Muck*, used especially in the North.

Muckson up to the Huckson; Devon. Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The *Mokes* of a Net; the Mashes or Meishes, *Suss.*

Mulch; Straw half rotten.

N.

A *Nail*, of Beef, *v. g. Suff. i. e.* the weight of eight pounds.

Newing; Yeast or Barm. *Essex.*

Near nosh; just now, not long since, *Norf.*

To *Not*, and *Notted*; i. e, polled, shorn, *Essex. Ab AS.* Hnot, *ejusdem significationis.*

Nusht'd; Starved, in the bringing up.

O.

OLD Land; Ground that hath lain untilled a long time, and is new plowed up, *Suff.* The same in *Essex* is called *Newland.*

Ollet; Fewel, *q. d.* Ellet, *ab AS.* Ælan, Onælan, *accendere, Dan.* Eld. Ignis.

Ost or *East*; the same that *Kiln* or *Kill*, *Somersetshire*, and elsewhere in the West.

Orewood; *Quædam Algæ species quæ Cornubiæ agros mirificè fœcundat, sic dictæ fertè, quod ut Aurum incolæ locupletet, & auro emi meretur. East autem vox Cornubiæ ferè propria.* Sea-wrack, so called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their Land with it: as they do also in *Scotland* and elsewhere.

Ope

Ope Land: Ground plowed up every year: Ground that is looſe or open, *Suff.*

P.

A *Paddock*; a Frog: *Eſſ.* Minſhew *deflectit à Belg.* Padde *Bufo.* A *Paddock* or *Puddock* is alſo a little Park or Encloſure.

A *Paigle*; it is of uſe in *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Suffolk*, for a Cowſlip: Cowſlip with us ſignifying what is elſewhere called an Oxſlip.

A *Petticoat*; is in ſome places uſed for a Mans Waſtcoat.

Peaſe-bolt; i. e. Peaſe-ſtraw: *Eſſ.*

Pipperidges; Barberries: *Eſſ. Suff.*

To *Play*; ſpoken of a Pot, Kettle, or other Veſſel full of Liquor, *i. e.* to Boil: playing hot, boyling hot: in *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw. Vox generalis.*

A *Poſe*; a Cold in the Head: that cauſes a running at the Noſe.

A *Poud*; a Boil or Ulcer: *Suff.*

A *Prigge*; a ſmall Pitcher: this is I ſuppoſe, a general word in the South Country.

Puckets; Neſts of Caterpillars: *Suff.*

A *Pitch*; a Bar of Iron with a thick ſquare pointed end to make holes in the ground by pitching down.

Q.

Quotted; *Suſſ.* Cloyed, glutted.

R.

Rathe; early: *Suſſ.* as *Rathe in the morning*: *i. e.* early in the morning. *Rath-ripe Fruit*; i. e. early Fruit, *fructus præcoces, ab AS.* Radh, Radhe, cito.

A *Riddle*; an oblong ſort of Sieve to ſeparate the Seed from the Corn: *ab AS.* Hriddel, *cribrum*; *hoc a* Hreddan, *liberare, quia ſc. cribrando partes puriores a craſſioribus liberentur*: becauſe it rids the Corn from the ſoil and droſs.

A *Ripper*; a *Pedder*, Dorſer or Badger, *Suſſ.*

Riſing; Yeaſt; Beergood.

Roughings; latter Graſs, after Mathes.

Roſil or *Roſilly* ſoil; Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy: I ſuppoſe

Suppose from *Rosin*, which here in *Essex* the Vulgar call *Rosill*.

To *Rue*; to sift, *Devonsh.*

S.

TO *Santer* about; or go *Santering* up and down. It is derived from *Saincte terre, i. e.* The Holy Land, because of old time when there were frequent Expeditions thither: many idle persons went from place to place, upon pretence that they had taken, or intended to take the Cross upon them, and to go thither. It signifies to idle up and down, to go loitering acount.

Say of it; *i. e.* tast of it: *Suff. Say* for *Assay, per Aphæresin, Assay* from the *French essayer*, and the *Italian assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt; all from the Latin word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A *Scopperloit*; a time of idleness, a play-time.

A *Seame* of Corn of any sort; a Quarter, eight Bushels: *Ess. ab AS. seam, & hoc forte à Græco σάγμα* a Load, a Burthen, a Horse-load: it seems also to have signified the quantity of eight Bushels, being often taken in that sense in *Matth. Paris. Somner.*

A

A *Seam* of Wood; an Horſe-load: *Suſſ. ejuſdem originis.*

Sear; dry: oppoſed to green, ſpoken only of Wood, or the parts of Plants, from the Greek ξυρὸς *aridus.* Hence perhaps *Woodſear.*

Seel or *ſeal*; time or ſeaſon: *It is a fair ſeel for you to come at, i. e.* a fair ſeaſon or time; ſpoken ironically to them that come late, *Eſſ. ab AS. Sæl.* time. *What ſeel of day?* What time of day.

To go *Sew*; *i.e.* to go dry: *Suſſ.* ſpoken of a Cow.

A *Shaw*; a Wood that encompaſſes a Cloſe: *Suſſ. ab AS.* ſcuwa *umbra,* a ſhadow.

A *Shawle*; a Shovel to Winnow withal, *Suſſ. videtur contractum à Shovel.*

A *Sheat*: a young Hog: *Suff.* in *Eſſex* they call it a *ſhote,* both from ſhoot.

Shie or *ſhy,* apt to ſtartle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. *It.* Schifo, *à Belg.* ſchouwen, ſchuwen, *Teut.* ſchewen, *vitare,* Skinner. *Vox eſt generalis.*

Sheld; ſlecked, party-coloured: *Suff. inde* Sheldrake and ſheld Fowle, *Suſſ.*

To *Shimper*; to ſhimmer or ſhine, *Suſſ.* Dial.

A

A *Showel*; a blind for a Cows Eyes: made of Wood.

To *Shun*; to ſhove: *Suſſ.* Dial.

Sibberidge; or *ſibbered*; the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff. ab AS.* ſyb, ſybbe, Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

A *Shuck*; an huſk or ſhell; as Bean-ſhucks, Bean-ſhells, *per Anagrammatiſmum* ũ Huſk *forte.*

Sizzing; Yeaſt or Barm: *Suſſ.* from the ſound Beer or Ale make in working.

Sidy; ſurly, moody: *Suſſ.*

Sig; Urine, Chamber-lie.

Sile; filth: becauſe uſually it ſubſides to the bottom.

Simpſon; Groundſel, *ſenecio*: *Eſſ. Suff.*

A *Size* of Bread, and a Cue of Bread, *Cambridge.* The one ſignifies half, the other one fourth part of a Half-penny Loaf. That Cue is nothing but *q*, the firſt Letter of quarter or quadrans is manifeſt. Size comes from *Scindo.*

Skaddle, ſcathie; ravenous, miſchievous, *Suff. ab AS.* skade, harm, hurt, damage, miſchief: or *ſcædan, lædere, nocere.* Prov. One doth the *Skathe*, and another hath the Scorn: *i. e.* one doth the harm, and another bears the blame. *Supra* among the Northern words.

A *Skip* or *Skep*; a Basket, but not to carry in the Hand: A *Bee-skip*, a Bee Hive.

Skrow; ſurly, dogged: uſed moſt adverbially, as to look ſhrow, *i. e.* to look ſowrly, *Suſſ.*

Skeeling; an Iſle or Bay of a Barn, *Suſſ.*

To *Skid* a Wheel; *Rotam ſuffl aminare*, with an Iron Hook faſtned to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the deſcent of a ſteep Hill, *Kent.*

A *Slappel*; a piece, part, or portion, *Suſſ.*

To *Slump*; to ſlip or fall plum down into any dirty or wet place: it ſeems to be a word made *per onomatopœian* from the ſound.

A *Snagge*; a Snail: *Suſſ.* Dial.

A *Snurle*; a Poſe or Cold in the Head, *Coryza*, Suff.

Span New; very new: that was never worn or uſed. So ſpick and ſpan new.

The *Snaſte*; the burnt Week or Snuffe of a Candle.

A *Snathe*; the Handle of a Sithe.

A *Spurget*; a Tagge or piece of Wood to hang any thing upon.

A *Spurre-way*; a Horſe way through a a Mans Ground, which one may ride in by right of Cuſtom.

To

To *Spurk* up; to Spring, ſhoot or brisk up.

To *Squirm*, to move very nimbly about, after the manner of an Eel. It is ſpoken of an Eel.

To *Summerland* a Ground; to lay it Fallow a year, *Suff.*

A *Soller* or *ſolar*, an upper Chamber or Loft, *à Latino ſolarium.*

To *Squat*; to bruiſe or make flat by letting fall: *activè, Suff.*

A *Staffe* of Cocks, a pair of Cocks.

A *Stank*; a Dam or Bank to ſtop water.

Stover; Fodder for Cattel: *ab Eſtover, Gal.*

A *Swamp*; a low hollow place in any part of a Field.

Tha *Steale* of any thing, *i. e. manubrium*, the Handle, or *Pediculus*, the foot-ſtalk: *à Belg.* ſteel, ſtele. *Teut. ſtiel Petiolus.*

A *Speen* or *ſpene*; a Cows Pap: *Kent. ab AS.* ſpana, *mammæ, ubera.*

A *Soſſe-bangle*; a ſluttiſh, flattering, lazy Wench; a Ruſtic word, only uſed by the vulgar.

A *Stew*; a Pool to preſerve Fiſh for the Table: to be drawn and filled again at pleaſure.

A

A *Stoly* House; *i. e.* a clutter'd dirty House, *Suff.*

A *Strand*; one of the twists of a Line; be it of Horse-Hair or ought else, *Suff.*

A *Stound*; a little while: *Suff.* q. a stand.

The *Strig*; the footstalk of any Fruit: *Petiolus*, Suff.

Stamwood; the Root of Trees stubbed up, *Suff.*

A *Stuckling*; an Apple-Pasty or Pye, *Suff.*

Stufnet; a Posnet or Skillet, *Suff.*

A *Stull*; a Luncheon, a great piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals, *Eff.*

Sturry; inflexible, sturdy and stiffe: *Stowre* is used in the same sense, and spoken of Cloth, in opposition to limber.

A *Stut*; a Gnat: *Somerset*, *ab AS.* stut, *Culex.*

Stover; Fodder for Cattel: as Hay, Straw, or the like, *Eff.* from the *French* estouver *fovere*, according to *Cowel.* *Spelman* reduces it from the *French* estoffe *materia*, & estoffer, *necessaria suppeditare.*

Swads;

Swads; Pods of Peaſe or the like Pulſe.

To *Sweale*; to ſinge or burn: *Suff.* a ſweal'd Pig, a ſinged Pig: *ab AS. ſwalan*, to kindle, to ſet on fire or burn.

To *Sworle*; to ſnarle as a Dog doth, *Suff.*

T.

A *Tegge*; a Sheep of the firſt year: *Suff.*

Techy, i. e. Touchy; peeviſh, croſs, apt to be angry.

To *Tede* Graſs; to ſpread abroad new mowen Graſs: which is the firſt thing that is done in order to the drying it, and making it into Hay.

Tewly or *tuly*; tender, ſick: *tuly* ſtomached, weak ſtomached.

To *Toll*; to entice or draw in, to decoy or flatter: as the Bell tolling calls in the people to the Church.

Temſe-bread; *i. e.* ſifted Bread: from the *French* word *Tamis*, a Sieve or Sierce.

Very *Tharky*; very dark: *Suff.*

A *Theave*: an Ewe of the firſt year: *Eſſ.*

Titching;

Tiching; *Devonſh. Cornw.* ſetting up Turves that ſo they may be dryed by the Sun, and fit to burn upon Land.

To *Tine* or *tin* a Candle; to light it: *ab AS.* Tynan, *accendere*; *hinc* Tinder.

A *Towet* or *Tofet*; half a buſhel: *Kent. à noſtro* Two, *AS. Tu, Duo, &* Fat *menſuram unius pecci ſignante*, a Peck.

A *Trammel*: an Iron Inſtrument hanging in the Chimney: whereon to hang Pots or Kettles over the fire, *Eſſ.*

Treaf; peeviſh, froward, pettiſh, very apt to be angry.

A *Tumbrel*; a Dung-Cart.

Trewets or *Truets*; Pattens for Women, *Suff.*

A *Trip* of Sheep; *i. e.* a few Sheep, *Norf.*

A *Trug*; a Trey for Milk or the like: *Suff.* Dial.

To *Trull*; to trundle: *per contractionem*, Suff.

V.

TO *Vang*; to anſwer for at the Font as Godfather. He *vang'd to me at the Vant*, Somerſetſh. *in Baptiſterio pro me ſuſcepit*: *ab AS.* Fengan, to receive, alſo to

to undertake, *verso* f *in* v, *pro more loci.*

Velling; Plowing up the Turf or uppet surface of the Ground, to lay on heaps to burn. *West-Country.*

A *Voor*; a Furrow: *Suff.*

A *Vollow*; a Fallow: *Suff.* Generally in the *West-Country* they use *v*, instead of *f*, and *z* instead of *s*.

Vrith; Eththerings or windings of Hedges, *teneri rami Coryli, quibus inflexis sepes colligant & stabiliunt: ab AS.* Wrydhan, *torquere, distorquere, contratorquere:* Wridha, *lorum*, Wridelf, *Fascia, quia sci. bi rami contorti instar lori & Fasciæ sepes colligant*, Skinner.

W.

W*Attles*; made of split Wood in fashion of Gates, wherein they use to fold Sheep, as elsewhere in Hurdles, *Suff. ab AS. Watelas*, Crates, Hurdles.

Welling of Whey; is heating it scalding hot, in order to the taking off the Curds: *Welling* or *walling*, in old *English*, is boyling.

A *Wem*; a small fault, hole, decay or blemish, especially in cloth, *Eff. ab AS. wem*, a blot, spot or blemish.

A

A *Were* or *weir*; a Pond or Pool of water, *ab AS. wer* a Fish-Pond, a place or Engine for catching and keeping of Fish.

A *Whapple* way; *i. e.* where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only, *Suss.*

A *Wheden*; a simple person: *West.*

A wheady Mile; A Mile beyond expectation, longer than it seems to be.

Whicket for *whacket*; or *quittee* for *quattee*; *i. e. Quid pro quo*, Kent.

To *Whimper*; to begin to cry.

A *Whittle*; a double Blanket: which Women wear over their Shoulders in the West-Country, as elsewhere short Cloaks, *ab AS.* Hwitel, *Sagum*, *Saga*, *Læna*, a kind of Garment, a Cassock, an *Irish* Mantle, *&c.* v. *Somner.*

Widows bench; a share of the Husbands Estate which Widows in *Sussex* enjoy, beside their Joyntures.

To *Wimme*; *Suss.* Dial. *i. e.* Winnow.

A *Wind-row*; the Greens or Borders of a Field dug up, in order to the carrying the Earth on to the Land to mend it. It is called Windrow because it is laid in rows, and exposed to the Wind.

Woadmel; a hairy coarse stuff made of Island Wooll: and brought thence by our Seamen to *Norf. Suff. &c.*

Woodcock

Woodcock Soil; Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock colour and is not good.

Y.

Yare; nimble, sprightly, smart, *Suffolk.*

A *Yaspen* or *Yeepsen*; in *Essex* signifies as much as can be taken up in both Hands joyn'd together. *Gouldman* renders it *vola seu manipulus, fortean à nostro.* Grasping, *elisâ propter euphoniam literâ caninâ* r, and *g*, *in* y *facillimâ sanè & vulgatissimâ nostræ linguæ mutatione transeunte: q. d. quantum quis vola comprehendere potest*, Skinner.

In *Sussex* for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, *&c.* for neck nick, for throat throtte, for choak, chock. Set'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon. C'have cat so much cham quit a quot, *Devon.* i.e. I can eat no more, I have eat so much that I am cloyed.

A Catalogue of Local Words parallel'd with *British* or *Welsh*, by my learned and ingenious Friend Mr. *Edward Lloyd* of *Oxford*.

The Syllables thus mark'd ' are long, thus ' very short and smart.

English.	*British.*
1. AN *Ark*; a large Cheſt for Corn.	1. A *Rkb*, La Arca, ciſta But the moder a ſig nification is a Co ſin. It is doubtle of the ſame origi with the Latin word, though w cannot ſay that a that are ſo hav been borrowed f the *Romans*.

2. A

2. An *Attercop*; A Spiders Web. Mr. *Nicolſon* gives the Etymology of this word from the *Saxon*. I rather think it originally *Britiſh*, becauſe remaining in uſe only in *Cumberland*.

2. *Cop*, and *Coppin* is a Spider; but a Spiders web we call *gwêr cop* and corruptly *Gwydyr goppyn*.

3. An *Aumbry*: a Cupboard.

3. *Almari* ſignifies the ſame thing in *Welſh*, but it's now grown obſolete. I ſuppoſe we might have it of the *Normans*.

4. *Bragget*; a ſort of compound drink or Metheglin.

4. *Bragod* idem. A common drink among Country people in their Feaſts or Wakes.

5. *A Bratt*; Semicinctium ex viliſſimo panno.

5. *Brathay*; Rags, *Bretyn*, a rag; *Brethyn*, Woollen cloth, Hibernis Bredhy'n.

6. *Brawn wham*; a ſort of meat in *Lancaſhire*.

6. *Brwkhan*, a ſort of Lhymry.

7. A *Capo*; A working Horſe.

7. *Kèphyl*, a Horſe. The *Iriſh* call a working Horſe *Kappwl*. All of the ſame original with Caballus.

8. A *Cod*; a Pillow; *AS.* Codde eſt Pera, Marſupium. Matth. 10. 10. Græci κώδια lectis hyemem imponebant, ut æſtate στρώματα, Autore Laertio lib. 2. in Menedemo, Mr. *Nicolſon.*

8. Kwˆd and Kôd, a Bag.

9. A *Crag*; a Rock. In Lycia Cragus mons quidam eſt dictus Stephano autore, Cujus etiam meminit Horatius.

Aut viridis Cragi, &c. Mr. *Nicolſon.*

9. *Kraig*, a Rock. I conjecture this word to be originally *Britiſh.*

10. *Cole* or *Keale*; Potage.

10. *Kawl*, idem. Sic Armoricans. This word runs through many

11. *Coping*

Languages or Dialects, and is nothing but the Latine *Caulis* a Synonyme of *Braſſica*, called thence Colewort.

11. *Coping*; the top or roof of a Wall.

11. *Koppa*, The top of any thing.

12. *Dare*; Harm or pain.

12. *Dêra*; Phreneſis, unde y Gyndharedh, Inſania, furor.

13. *Trinket*; a Porringer.

13. *Trànked*, idem.

14. A *Dub*; a Pool of water.

14. Hibernis Tybyr Fons; nobis *Dwv'r*, Aqua.

15. A *Doubler*; a Diſh.

15. *Dwbler* in *Cardiganſhire* ſignifies the ſame.

16. A *Dool*.

16. *Dôl*, a Meadow by a River ſide.

17. An *Ellmother*; a Stepmother.

17. *Ail*, the ſecond; ſo that perhaps a Stepmother might be called the ſecond Mother.

18. *Elden*; fewel, ab AS. Æled. Ignis.

19. A *Garth*; a Yard.

20. *Grig*; Salopiensibus Heath.

21. *Grees*; Stairs.

22. He, She.

23. To *Heal*; to Cover.

24. *Helo*; Bashful.

18. *Aelwyd*, The Hearth.

19. *Gardh*, a Garden.

20. *Gry'g*, Heath.

21. *Grisiay*, idem: Borrowed doubtless from the *French*.

22. Hi, She. In pronunciation there is no difference.

23. *Hilio*, to cover. Perhaps we have received it from the *English*, which may be the reason Dr. *Davies* hath omitted it in his Lexicon. It is a word generally used in North *Wales*.

24. *Gw'yl*, Bashful, which in the feminine gender is *w'yl*, as *Merkhw'yl*, a bashful Maid: and so in some other cases according to the idiome of this

25. *Knoll*;

25. *Knoll*; a little round Hill, ab AS. *Cnolle*, the top or cop of a Hill or Mountain.

26. The *Speer*, the Chimney Poſt.

27. *Stouk*; the handle of a Pail.

28. *Tabern*; a Cellar.

Language. v. g. y mâe vn w'yl, He is baſhful.

25. *Klol*, the Head. The Hills in *Wales* are generally denominated by metaphors from ſome parts of the body. Ex. gr. *Pen maenmawr, y Bènglog. Tal y Lhykhay, Ker'n y Bw'kh, y vrôn dêg, Kev'n y Braikh, y Grimmog.* *Pen* ſignifying a Head, *Penglog* a Skull; *Tâl* the forehead; *Kern* one ſide of the Face y Vron the Breaſt; Keven the Back. Braikh an Arm, and Krimmog a Leg.

26. *Yſpyr*, idem.

27. *Yſtw'k*, a milking Pail.

28. *Tavarn*, an Alehouſe: a word

in all probability borrowed from the Latine, though the *Iriſh* uſe it alſo in the ſame ſence.

29. To *Ware* ones money; to ſpend it or lay it out.

29. *Gwarrio*, to ſpend mony; which according to the propriety of the *Welſh* becomes ſometimes *Wàrrio*, E. g. *Eu a warriodh ei goron.* He ſpent his Crown.

30. *Yule*; Chriſtmaſs, Fr. Junius (in Lexico ſuo AS.) vocem Zehul factum putat κατ' ἐξοχὴν à Britan. *Gwyl*, Feſtum Feviæ Mr. *Nicolſon.* So that *Yule* is originally nothing elſe but *Vigiliæ*, as Mr. *Lloyd* rightly judgeth.

30. *Gwìliay*, idem: which according to the *Welſh* Syntax is ſometimes Wiliay. Properly it ſignifies only Holydays, and is doubtleſs derived from the Latine word *Vigiliæ.*

31. A *Fowmart*, a Polecat. Martes is a noted Beaſt of this verminous kind,

31. *Phwìlbart*, idem.

deſired

deſired for their Furs; whence perchance the Polecat might be denominated *Foumart* q. Foul mart from its ſtinking ſmell.

32. *Durdom*, noiſe.

33. A *Gavelick*; an Iron-crow.

34. A *Middin*; a Dunghil.

35. A *Mear*; a Lake, from the Latine *Mare*.

36. An *Elk*; a wild Swan.

37. *Saime*, which we pronounce ſometimes Seame. It ſignifies not only Gooſe-greaſe, but in general any kind of Greaſe or Sewet or Oil, wherewith our Clothiers a-

32. *Dwrdh*, noiſe; hence *Dadwrdh*, Contention.

33. *Gwiv*, a leaver. *Gavel*, a Hok-

34. *Ming*, Dirt.

35. *Mèr*, Water; whence Sallow-trees are called *Merhelig* h. e. Salices aquaticæ.

36. *Elkys*, Wild Geeſe.

37. *Saim*, Greaſe, of the ſame Fountain doubtleſs with the Latine word *Sebum*. I ſhould rather think with the Hebrew *Shamen* Pinguèdo. *Sevum* not being a general

noint or besmear their Wool to make it run or draw out in Spinning. It is a general word in most Countries.

38. *Spokes* of a Wheel.

39. A *Glaive*; a Sword or Bill.

40. A *Riddle*; a course Sieve. We make a difference between a Riddle & a Sieve. A Riddle is of an oblong figue, whereas a Sieve is round: and a Riddle is made of round Wickers placed longways one by another, whereas a Sieve is made of thin long Plates, as it were woven together, so that the holes of it are four-square.

word for Fat or Grease, but proper for Tallow or hard Fat.

38. *Ypagay*, Legs, used also metaphorically for the feet of a Stool.

39. *Glaiv*, a Bill, it is a *French* word.

40. *Rhidilh*, idem.

A Catalogue of North Country Words received from Mr. *Tomlinſon* of *Edmund* Hall, a *Cumberland* Gentleman, and communicated to me by the ſame Mr. *Edward Lloyd.*

A *Beck*, a Rivulet or ſmall Brook. *This Word is already entred among the Northern words; and noted to be common to the* ancient *Saxon*, High and Low *Dutch*, and *Daniſh. It is uſed not only in the* North, *but in ſome* Southern and Weſtern *Counties; and gives denomination to ſome Towns, as* Welbeck, Sandbeck, Troutbeck.

Bourn or *Burn*, a Rivulet or Spring. *This is alſo common to ſome* Southern *Counties, and gives denomination to many Towns, as Sherburn, Milburn*, &c.

Bore-tree, Elder-tree: from the great pith in the younger branches which Children commonly bore out to make Pot-guns of them.

Bracken,

Bracken, Fern. Ab Angl. Break, because when its moisture is dried up it is very brittle. A *Brake* is an instrument to break Flax with, of the same original. Break comes from the *Saxon Brecan*. *Brake Fern is a general word all* England *over; and better known in this Country* [Essex] *then Fern; indeed the only word in use among the Vulgar, who understand not Fern.* Bracken *is but the plural of* Brake, as Eyn of Ey, and Peasen of Pease, *&c.*

Brent-brow, a steep Hill, *Metaph.* The brow of a Hill, Supercilium, the edge or side of a Hill or Precipice.

A *Brock*, a Badger. This is a word known in most Countries. The Animal is trionymous, *Badger*, *Brock* or *Gray*.

To *Coop* or *Cowp*. To chaffer or exchange. It is a Low *Dutch* word. That which is given by the party which hath the worst Goods is called boot; as *What Boot will you give me between your old Yawd and my Filly?* i. e. between your old Mare and my young one: ab AS. *Bot* reward or recompense. To boot *is used frequently in the same sense all* England *over.* Boot *signifies profit, as in that impersonal Verb,* It booteth not, *It profiteth, helpeth or availeth not.*

Copt-

Copt-know, The top of a Hill rising like a Cone or Sugar-Loaf. Copt I *conceive, comes from* Caput, *and* Know or Knolle *is the top of a Hill.*

A *Cowdy*, a little Cow, a *Scotch* Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones, scarce exceeding a South-Country Veal in height: *So that the word is only a diminutive of* Cow.

A *Creil*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man. *Northumberland.*

A *Croft*, a small Close or inclosure, at one end whereof a dwelling House with a Garth or Kitchin-Garden is usually placed: ab AS. *Croft*, Agellulus. Croft *for any small Field or inclosure in general, without any respect to a Mansion House, is common in all Counties of* England.

Cyphel, Houseleek.

A *Dish-Cradle* or *Cradle*, a wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes, much in use in the North of *England*, made usually like a Cube or Die, and sometimes like a Parallelipipedon, long Cube; or Cradle, *Cumber.*

A *Dike*, a Ditch, this is only a variety of Dialect. Though it seems Dyke and *Seugh* or Sough are distinguished in the North, a *Dyke* being a Ditch to a dry Hedge,

Hedge, either of Trees or Earth, as in arable Lands, where the Ditch is usually dry all Summer; but a *Sough* a Ditch brimful of water, as in Meadows or Sowbrows are not above ½ yard in height. *A Sough is a subterraneous vault or channel cut through a Hill to lay Coal Mines or any other Mine dry.*

A *Dubler* or *Doubler*, a Platter or Dish. *Vox per magnam Anglia partem diffusa.*

Draffe, the Grains of Malt, à Belg. Draf ejusdem significati. *This is a general word, signifying not only Grains, but Swill, as in those Proverbs,* Draffe is good enough for Swine, and, The still Sow eates up all the Draffe.

A *Fowmart*, a Polecat or Fitchet: Brit. Ffwlbarth. This is entred in the Collection.

A *Gill*, a place hem'd in with two steep brows or banks, usually flourishing with Brushwood, a rivulet running between them. *It's entred in the Collection.*

A *Geose* or *Grose cree*; a Hut to put Geese in.

A *Gob*, an open or wide mouth. Hence to goble, to swallow greedily, or with open mouth. *Gob in the South signifies a large morsal or bit, so we say* a good Gob i. e. a *good Segment or part. The diminu-*

tive

tive whereof is Gobbet; cut into gobbets, perchance from the *Greek* word κόπτω, κόπα.

A *Gully*, a large houſehold Knife.

A *Gaveloc*k, an iron Crown, ab AS. *Gaveloc.* catapulta, baliſta. Already entred.

Hadder, Heath or Ling.

The *Hollen*, is a wall about 2½ yards high, uſed in dwelling Houſes to ſecure the Family from the blaſts of wind, ruſhing in when the heck is open. To this Wall on that ſide next to the Hearth is annex'd a Sconce or Skreen of Wood or Stone.

Hen-bawks, A Hen Rooſt, from the Bawks of which it conſiſts. v. Bawks.

A *Knor* or *Knurre*, a ſhort ſtubbed dwarfiſh Man. Metaph. from a *Knor*, or Knot in a Tree. *In the South we uſe the Diminutive Knurle in the ſame ſenſe.*

A *Keil* of Hay, a Cock of Hay. *Northumberl.*

A *Loſſet*, a large flat wooden diſh not much unlike a Voider.

A *Mould warp*, a Mole, *Mold* in the *Saxon* is duſt, in *Engliſh* Mould is uſed for Earth, eſpecially among Gardeners. *Worpen* in *Low Dutch* is uſed to caſt forth, whence to wort is to caſt forth as a Mole or Hog doth. *This is a word known*

all

all over England, *though not in frequent use.*

A *Mell*, a wooden sledge or Beetle, ab AS, *Mell*, Crux, from the exact resemblance of the Head and Shaft (or handle) especially before the upper part of the Shaft is cut off, to a Cross. Hence Meldeors (or Doors) a passage through a dwelling house. For in the North parts of *England* the Houses of those of the inferior sort have a passage through them with a Door or Heck on one side into the dwelling House, and another on the other side into the *Byer*, where they bind their Cows, Oxen, &c. lengthways on each side. This Byer hath a *Grupe*, *Groop* or *Fossula* in the midst from the Door to the other end: so that the *Fossula* from the Door to the other end represents the Shaft of a Mell; or the streight Tree in a cross, and the passage through the House the Head or transvers Tree.

A *Porr*, a Glasier or Plummer, a Salamander.

Pot-cleps, Pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the Pot.

Rud, a sort of Blood-stone used in marking Sheep; from the red colour.

A *Riggilt*, a Ram with one Stone. A *Tup-Hog* is a Ram of one year old: a *Gimmer-hog*, an Ewe of the ſame age. A twinter is a *Hog* two years old.

A *Roop*, a Hoarſeneſs: à Cimbrico *Hroop* vel *Heroop*, vociferatio, by which it is frequently contracted.

Smidy, a Smiths Shop, whence *Smidy-koom*. Var. Dial.

A *Steg*, a Gander.

To *Slam* one, to beat or cuffe one ſtrenuouſly. A *ſlam* or *ſlim* Fellow is a skragged, tall, rawboned Fellow, the length of whoſe Arms gives him the advantage of ſtriking hard, and therefore ſuch are noted for fifty-cuffs; whence *ſlam* ſeems to be derived.

Snurles, Noſtrils.

Sower-milk, Butter-milk. Sower from its long ſtanding.

A *Swang*, locus paludoſus, or part of a Paſture overflow'd with water, not much unlike a *Tarn* or *Lough*, whence the Graſs by the ſuperfluity of an oleaginous moiſture degenerates into courſe Piles, which in Summer (moſt of the water being exhal'd) is ſo interwoven with thick mud and ſlime, and the Piles ſo long and top-heavy, that they embrace the ſurface of the Mud, and compoſe a ver-

a verdure like that of a Meadow.

Swine-greun, a Swines ſnout, a Dan. and Iſland. *Graun* Naſus, ſuperius labrum. Whence our *Engliſh* word to *grin*, becauſe in grinning the Muſcles of the upper Lip are contracted.

Tabs, Childrens hanging ſleeves, a *Tab* for a Shooe Latchet is already entred.

Thin-drink, ſmall Beer, Cereviſia tenuis, whence thin is derived. The *Low Dutch uſe thick Beer for ſtrong Beer; though to ſay the truth, that they call thick Beer it properly ſo, very thick and muddy.*

Wad, Black-lead, *Cumberland.* See Mr. *Nicolſons* Catalogue.

Walſh or *Welſh*, ſtrange, inſipid, ab AS. *Wealh*, vel potiùs Teutonico *Welſch* ſtrange: Welſh Potage, ſtrange, inſipid Potage.

Unleed or *Unlead*, a general name for any crawling venomous creature; as a Toad, *&c.* It's ſometimes aſcribed to Man, and then it denotes a ſly wicked fellow, that in a manner creeps to do miſchief, the very peſt of Society. See Mr. *Nicolſons* Catalogue.

A *Whinnock* or *Kit*, a Pail to carry Milk in.

Gloſſarium Northanhymbricum.

A Andorn. Merenda. AS. Undepn-met, Prandium. Ita & Goth. Undaurnimat. Luc. xiv. 12. *This is I ſuppoſe the ſame word that is entred* Orndorn *in my Collection.*

Arelumes. V. Heir-lumes.

Arvel-bread. Silicernium. AS. Apfull, Pius, Religioſus, huc ſpectare videtur. Ita ut Arvel-bread proprie denotet panem ſolenniter magis & Religioſè comeſtum. *This Word is alſo entred in the Collection, but there wants the Etymology of it.*

Attercop. Aranea. AS. Attepcopa. q. d. Animal ſummè Venenoſum. *This is in the Collection without Etymol.*

A Beeld. Munimentum, à frigoris injuriâ. Quid ſi ab AS. belaðian, Excuſare, Liberare?

A Biſpel. Nequam. q. d. Qui adeò inſignis eſt Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. AS. biſpel & Birpel, Parabola, Proverbium. Matth. xxi. 33.

Blake.

Blake. Color ſubniger. AS. bleac. Hinc cognomen, apud Noſtrates frequens, Blakelock; vox ejuſdem ferè valoris cum nobili fairfaxiorum cognomine. Videtur eſſe variatio duntaxat Dialecti pro Black.

To Blin. Ceſſare. AS. ablinnan. & blinnan; ſine augmento initiali. Chaucero, Blin.

Brott. Frumenti analecta. AS. ȝebꝛote, Fragmenta. Luc. ix. 17. & Matt. xv. 37.

Bummle-Kytes. Vaccinia. Rubum Saxonis vocârunt beiȝ-beam, i. e. Tribulum majorem. Eſt autem cẏƀ, vel ciƀ, minatio.

A Cawel. Chors. AS. Capel, Calathus, Qualus.

A Chibe. Cepa. AS. Cipe.

To Click. Arripere. AS. ȝelæcean.

Copt. Superbus, Faſtuoſus. AS. coppe, Apex, Faſtigium. Unde copeꝛt, Summus.

A Cowſhot. Palumbus. AS. cuꝛceote.

To Crune. Mugire. Fortè à Saxonico Runian, Suſurrare, Muſſilare.

Quæ in C deſiderantur Quære in K.

To Deeght. Extergere, mundare. AS. ðihtan, Parare, Diſponere. ðihtan an æꝑenð ȝeꝑꝑit. Nobis, to indite a Letter.

A Dobby. Stultus, Fatuus. AS. ðobȝenð, ſenex decrepitus & delirans.

To

To Dree. Perdurare. AS. aðꝼeoȝan, Pati.

Druvy. Limosus. AS. ȝeðꝼæꝼeð ꝼæꝛeꝼ, Aqua turbata. Chaucero, drovi.

Eeth. Facilis. AS. Eað & eaþelic. Matt. xix. 26. Chaucero, Eith & Eth.

To Fang. Apprehendere. AS. ꝼanȝan. Belgis, vanghen.

To Faw. i. Fang. AS. ꝼon. Gothicè, Fahan. Islandis, faa.

A Fell. Mons. Plura, περὶ τοῦ φελλέως, Vide apud Scholiasten in Aristoph. in Nubibus, Act. 1. Scen. 1. Quæ transcripsit serè Suidas in voce φελλά.

Foor-days. Die declinante. AS. ꝼoꝼððaȝeꝛ. Et ꝼoꝼðnihꝛeꝛ, Nocte longè provectâ.

To Found. Idem quod Fettle. AS. ꝼunðian.

Garn-Windles. Harpedone, Rhombus. AS. ȝeaꝼ-ꝼinðel. Quod à ȝeaꝼn Pensa, Stamen; & ꝼinðan, torquere.

To Geall. Dolere. Vox propriè de dolore ex nimio frigore dr. Fortè à Saxonico ȝeallan, Intertrigere, to gall.

Giverous. Avidus. AS. ȝiꝼeꝼ. Luc. xvi. 14. Quam vocem à Græco χρίσμα petit M. Casaub. Tract. de 4or. Ling. p. 212.

To Gloom. Vultu esse severiori. AS. ȝlommunȝ, Crepusculum; nostratibus, the

the glomeing. Ita ut to gloom aptè reſpondet Latino frontem obnubilare. In the South we uſe gloom or glum frequently as an Adjective for tetricus, vultu triſti.

A Gobſtick. Cochleare. F. Junius (in Gloſſ. Goth. p. 318.) *teſtatur ſe quendam in illo tractu Hollandiæ ubi, &c. inolaſſe in Ruſticis aliquot familiis quibus cochlear quotidiano Sermone* gaepſtock *dicebatur.* Goth. Stika eſt Calix. AS. ȝticce Cochlear; & ȝticce bacillus. Vox gob eſt ab AS. ȝeapan pandere to gape. Unde gap, pro diruptione ſepis.

A Gote. Comma. A flood-gate. AS. ȝeotan & ageotan, Fundere. Goth. Giutan. Belgis, gieten.

A Gouk. Cuculus, Avis. AS. ȝeac & ȝaec. Danis, gôg.

A Grupe. Latina. AS. ȝnæp, ȝnep & ȝnoepe. Kiliano, grippe. Goth. Grobos, foveas. Matt. vii. 20.

A Hackin. Lucanica. AS. ȝehaccob ȝlerc, Farcimen; & ȝehæcca, farcimentum.

Hand-feſting Contractus Matrimonialis. Danis, feſtenol. L. II. Pontan. Chor. Dan. Delic. p. 799.

Harnes. Cerebrum. Goth. Thairn. Danis. Hierne. Sicambris; hern vel hirn.

Omnia

Omnia hæc facillimè à Græco κρίνιον. V. M. Casaub. de 4^{oe}. Ling. p. 170. *This word is entred in the Collection, but no account given of its Etymology.*

To Herry. Spoliare. AS. heþian *t* heþgian. P. Junius derivari vult ab αἴρω, Tollo, Aufero.

Hoven bread. Zymites. Matt. xiii. 33. oð he þæʒ eall ahaþen. i. e. Usque dum fermentaretur tota. Hoven is the Preter-perfect tense of heave, we use it for what is unduly raised as heven cheese, &c.

A Hull. Hara. AS. hnuthula, Culleola tegens nucem. Erat etiam hulc proavis nostris Tugurium: quod contractè dictum putat F. Junius ab ὕλικος Materialis. Goth. Hulgan est Velare, tegere. Islandis, eg hil tego.

Ilkin. Quilibet. AS. ælc. Chaucero, Ilk.

A Karl. Rusticus, vir Robustus Chaucero, Carl. AS. ceoþl, mas (unde nostrates dicunt Karl-cat pro Fele masculo & Karl-hemp pro Cannabo majori vel masculo) It. vir fortis, robustus, strenuus. Unde huʒ-ceoþl, æceþ- ceoþl, ʒe eoþlice ʒe ceþlice, &c. Belgis, kaerle.

To Kenn. Scire. Chaucero, to ken; &, kende, notus. AS. cunnan. Goth. Kunnan. Germanis, kennen. Danis, kiende. Islandis, kunna. Belgis, kennen.

This

This Word is of general uſe, but not very common though not unknown to the Vulgar. Ken for proſpicere is well known and uſed, to diſcover by the Eye.

To Kep. Apprendere. to catch falling. AS. cepan, captare. he cept populolicpe heyunȝ. i. mundanam captavit laudem.

A Kyte. Venter, Uterus. Fortè à Græco κύτος, ος, τὸ. Ventricoſa cavitas. Eſt & κύτος (apud Ariſtot. in Hiſt. Animal.) Inſectorum truncus.

The Láve. Reliquis. AS. laf & lafe. laf etiam eſt vidua; ut nobis hodiè Relict. *This is entred in the Collection but without Etymology.* Thoſe that are left, *from* leave.

A Lavroc. Alauda. AS. lafepc. lauepc. lapepc. Lark is but this word contracted.

To Lether. AS. hleoðpian eſt Tonare. Dicunt autem Noſtrates de Equis curſitantibus. They lether it: ſicut Auſtraliores. They thunder it.

A Leikin. Amaſius, vel Amaſia. Goth. Leikan eſt Placere. AS. lician. Cimbris, Arliika. Anglis Auſtralioribus to like: noſtratibus, to leik, &c. Et fallor ſi non aliqua ſit cum his affinitas in Latinorum Diligo, negligo, &c. à Lego. Præſertim cùm probabile ſit verbum LEGO antiquiùs cum C, LECO, ſcriptum fuiſſe.

Sicut

ſicut LECE pro LEGE, LECION pro LEGION, non ſemel in vett. Monumentis.

Liethwake. Agilis. AS. liþepac eſt Tractabilis; & unliþepac, Intractabilis. A liþ (Goth. *Litha*) Membrum; & pace, lentus, flexilis. Chaucero, lithi & lethy, manſuetus. *This word is alſo entred in the Collection, but no account of it: I ſhould rather take it to come from* lith, i. e. *limber, pliable,* &c. and *wake* a termination.

Liever. Potius. Chaucero, Lever & liver. AS. leoþep & leoþre. V. Ælfr. de vet. teſt. p. 23. & 40. Ubi Interpres, Leyſer & leiver. *Lieve or lief is of frequent uſe all* England *over, in this expreſſion, I had as lief,* i. e. Æque vellem.

To Lithe. Auſcultare. Chaucero, Lithe. Fortè à Sax. hli ðe, Tranquillus, Quietus.

A Luve. Vola. Cimbris, Luvana ſunt volæ manuum. Gothicè etiam Lofam Saohun ina. i. e. Alapis cædebant eum. Marc. xiv. 65.

To Mäle. Decolorare. AS. mæl & mal, macula. Goth. Melgan eſt Scribere. Vide plura apud Cl. F. Jun. in Append. ad Gloſſ. Goth. p. 428. It. Obſervat. in Willeram. p. 69. Eſt & Cambro-Britannis magl, macula: quæ tamen vox fortè à Romanis mutuata.

Mallison. q. d. Malediction. V. Bennison.

Mense. Εὐτραπελία. Good manners. AS. mennyc, Humanus. Unde mennyclice, Humaniter; & mennyscnyr, Humanitas. *The Adjective* menseful *is entred in the Collection.*

Moam, vel Maum. Maturo-mitis. mellow. In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem & frigoris impatientem, quem maum vocant Indigenæ. V. D. Plott Hist. Nat. Com. Oxon. p. 69.

Murk. Tenebricosus, obscurus. AS. myrce. Danis, morcker Tenebræ. Chaucero, merck.

To Nate or Note. Uti. AS. notian. Cimbris, Niutt. Belgis, nutten. Chaucero, note, usus.

A Nedder. Coluber, Anguis. AS. Nædðre. Matt. iii. 7. Chaucero, Nedders pro Adders.

Oumer. Umbra. Unde f. originem habet. Vide Umbra in Cl. Vossii Etymol. Ling. Lat.

A Parrock. Septum, prope domum. AS. Peaꝼꝼoc & peaꝼꝼuc, Saltus septum. Unde vox hodierna Park. V. etiam Cl. Vossii Etymol. in Parochi. Est enim & hoc παρὰ τῷ οἴκῳ.

To

To Read. Consilium dare. Huc ref. dictum illud proverbiale apud Chaucerum:

Men may the old outrun, but not outrede.

Ut & apud Matth. Paris, in narrandâ cæde Walteri Ep. Dunelm. ad An. 1077. Short red, good red, slea ye the Byshoppe. AS. ꝼaꝺ vel ꝼæꝺ. Germanis, rust. Belgis, Raed. Hinc Redniss-Hall Carleoli. Inde etiam nomina propria non pauca apud priscos Alamannos, nósque hodiè (qualia sunt Radegund, Radulf sive Ralph, &c.) ortum habuêre. De quibus plura, apud R. Verstegan. Cl. Schottelium; Cambdenum, in Reliq. & F. Junium in notis ad Willeramum. p. 151.

Rideing. Three Yorkshire Rideings. i. Tres Comitatûs Eboracensis Districtus sic dicti. Fortè a voce AS. ꝺꝼıhınꝺ, ejusdem valoris. V. Not. in Vit. Ælfr. R. p. 74.

To Ripe. Diligentiùs inquirere, investigare. AS. hꝼıpan.

To Rûze. Abblandiri. Danis, Roesglede, Jactantia.

Same. Pinguedo. AS. ꝛeıme. Hinc f. sic dictum, quòd Pinguedo immensi sit instar Oneris. Seame enim propriè est Onus, sarcina. Latino-Barbaris, Sauma.

Græcis, ὑάγια. *This is a general word for Oil or Greaſe to anoint wool withal to make it draw out in Spinning.* Forte ab Hebr. Shamen Pinguedo.

A Scaw. Ficus. AS. ſcо.

Scarn. Stercus bovinum, vel vaccinum. AS. ſceapn. Hincque Scarabæus AS. ſceapnpibba; Kiliano, Schearnwever. Et quidem (ſit conjecturæ venia) videor mihi non minima in voce Scarabæus vocabuli noſtri Skarn veſtigia decernere. Quàm appoſite enim redderent noſtrates, A Skarn-bee?

A Scemmel. Scamnum. AS. ſcamul, ſcæmol & ſcamol. Matth. v. 35. Unde vox hodierna Shambles. Occurrit & apud Latinos aliquoties Scamellum pro Scabellum: & Scamillus apud Apuleium & Vitruvium.

Scug. Umbra. AS. ſcua.

Segg'd. Callo obductus. AS. ſecg, Callus.

A Shoe-whang. Corrigia. AS. ſcеo-ðpang.

A Slott. Peſſulus. Lipſio, inter voces vett. Germanicas, Sclott eſt Sera. *In the South we have ſome footſteps of this word, for we ſay* to ſlit a lock *i. e. to thruſt back the bolt without a Key.*

Snod.

Snod. Lævis, Æquus sine nodo AS. ſnıðan & ȝeſnıðan, Dolare. Belgis, Sniiden. Willeramo, Snidan & Snithan.

A Snude. Vitta. AS. ſnoð. Occurrit & apud Somnerum, ꝼnæð pro ſnæðe. sicut & ꝼnæſtan pro ſnæſtan; &c.

Sool. Obsonium, Pulmentarium. AS. ſuꝼle & ſuꝼol. Joh. xxi. 5.

A Spelck. Fascia. AS. ſpelc. Kiliano, Spalcke. Pastoral. xvii. 9. ðæt ſceap ðæꝼ þæꝼ ſcancꝼoꝼað þæſ ne ſpılcte ȝe ðæt. i. Exponente F. Junio, ovem cujus crus fractum erat non alligâstis.

A Stiddy. Incus. Doctiss. Joh. Raius vocem petit ab AS. ſtıð, Rigidus, Durus. Mallem tamen à ſteaðıȝ (hodie *Steady*) Stabilis, firmus.

A Stoop. Cadus. AS. ſtoppa. Belgis, Stoop.

To Storken. Gelu adstringi. Videtur non minimam habere affinitatem cum Gothico illo Gastaurkny quod occurrit Marc. ix. 18. pro ξηραίνεται. Novimus autem ξηραίεσθαι apud Hippocratem, Aliósque, non Arescere solummodò sed & Gelu constringi denotare. *It seems to me to be derived from* stark, stiff, rigid.

To Streek. Expandere. AS. ſtꝼecan.

To Swelt. Deficere. To Sownd. AS. aſꝼeltan, mori. Goth. Swiltan Chaucero Swelt, Deficiens.

To Threep. Vehementiùs affirmare. AS. ðpeapian, Redarguere, Increpare. Chaucero, threpe. *This is entred in the Collection, but not in the ſence of vehement affirming, in which yet it is uſed even in the South: in that common phraſe,* He threap'd me down.

To Torfett. Mori. AS. mit ꝑtanum toppian. Ad mortem Lapidare. Vide T. Mareſchalli Obſervat. in Evang. Anglo-Sax. p. 546.

Unlead. Nomen Opprobrii. Quidſi ab un particulâ privativâ & læban, legem ferre? Adeò ut vox unleað propriè ſit exlex. Goth. Unleds, Mendicus, Pauper.

Unſel. Nomen (item) opprobrioſum. Goth. Sel eſt bonus; Unſel, malus. AS. unꝑælig, Infœlix, Chaucero Selineſs, Fœlicitas.

Wad. Oleaſtrenſe; Nigrica fabrilis Doct. Merret; Aliis, pnigitis. Black lead. AS. pað, Sandyx.

To Warp. Ovum parere. Ab AS. apꝑpan, Ejicere. V. Mould-warp.

A Wath. Vadum. AS. paþ. quod à paðan, Tranſire. Kiliano, wadden & waeden. V. Voſſii Etymol. in voce Vado, & Vadum.

To

To Weat. Scire. AS. ꝥæꝛan: Ps. 50.7. Chaucero, wate; & wete, scit. *It seems to differ from Wote only in Dialect.*

To Weell. Eligere. Germanis, Welen. Belgis vet. waele (& Danis hodiernis, Vaal) Electio. Vide Cl. F. Junii Gloss. Goth. in voce Walgan.

Wellaway. Heu! AS. ꝥalaꝥa.

A Whang. Lorum. AS. ðꝥanꝫ. V. Shoe-whang.

Whilk. Quis, Quid, Utrum. Chaucero whilk. AS. hꝥilc. Goth. Theleiks. Danis, huilk. Belgis, welk. Scotis, quilck.

A Whûne. Pauci. AS. hꝥæn & hꝥon, Aliquantum. At ꝥẏꝥcenðe hꝥon, Operarii pauci in Codd. Rush. & Cott. Luc. x. 2. & rursus hꝥon ꝫecoꝥeno, Pauci electi: Matt. xxii. 14. Germanis, Wrinyr.

A Whye. Juvenca. Danis hodiernis & Scotis, Quie.

Wunsome. Comptus, Jucundus. AS. ꝥinꝫum. Willeramo, wunne est gaudium. Kiliano, wonne. Et certè Nostratibus, a wun to See, est, Visu jucundum.

Yeable-Sea. Forte, Forsitan. Vox yeable manifestò orta est à Saxonico ꝫeable, Potens. Et proinde yeable-Sea sonat ad verbum, Potest ita se habere. Scotis, Able Sea. *It may be so.*

A Yeather. Vimen. Ꞓoꝺoꝼ-bꝼẏce in LL. Sax. Sepis fractio. *We in the South use this word in hedges.* Eathering *of hedges being binding the tops of them with small sticks as it were wooven on the stakes.*

AN

AN

Account of some Errors and Defects in our English *Alphabet, Orthography, and Manner of Spelling.*

HAving lately had occasion to consider our *English* Alphabet, Orthography, and manner of Spelling, I observed therein many Errors and Omissions. Those that concern the Alphabet I find noted and rectified by the right Reverend Father in God, and my honored Friend *John*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester* in his Book intituled, *An Essay toward an universal Character*, &c. p. 3. c. 10. Which, because that Work is not in every man's hand, I shall together with my own Observations and Animadversions upon our Orthography, and manner of Spelling, here exhibit to the Reader. I could wish they were corrected, as giving offence to strangers, and

cauſing trouble and confuſion both to the Teachers and Learners to read; but I ſee little reaſon to hope they ever will be, ſo great is the force of general and inveterate uſe and practice.

I know what is pleaded in defence of our preſent Orthography, *viz.* that in this manner of Writing, the Etymologies and Derivations of Words appear, which if we ſhould write according as we pronounce, would not ſo eaſily be diſcerned. To which I anſwer, That the Learned would eaſily obſerve them notwithſtanding, and as for the vulgar and illiterate it is all one to them, they can take no notice of ſuch things.

Firſt then as to our *Engliſh* Alphabet, I have obſerved it to be faulty. 1. In the Number. 2. In the Power and Valor of the Letters.

As to the number of Letters it is peccant both in the defect, and in the exceſs. That is to ſay, It wants ſome Letters that are neceſſary, and contains ſome that are ſuperfluous.

1. It wants ſome that are neceſſary, both Vowels and Conſonants.

Firſt, *Vowels*, and of thoſe it wants three.

1. It

1. It wants a Letter to expreſs the ſound we give to *a* in the words *Hall ſhall, wall*, and the like; and to *o* in the words *God, Rod, Horn*, and innumerable the like, it being the ſame ſound with the former. This is ſuppoſed to be the power or ſound which the ancient *Greeks* gave to the Letter *Alpha* or *α*; and therefore the Biſhop of *Cheſter* would have the Character *a* uſed to ſignifie this Vowel.

2. It wants a Letter to ſignifie the ſound we give to *oo* or double *o*, as in *good, ſtood, look, looſe*, and in whatever other words it is uſed. For that this is a ſimple Vowel is manifeſt, in that the entire ſound of it may be continued as long as you pleaſe; which is the only certain Note of Diſtinction between a ſimple Vowel and a Diphthong. This the Biſhop of *Cheſter* expreſſes by the Character *υ*, which is uſed in *Greek* for *ου* Diphthong; becauſe commonly that Diphthong, as alſo the *French ou* is pronounced in the ſound of this ſimple Vowel.

3. It wants a Letter to denote the ſound we give to the Vowel *u* in *us, um, &c.* which is manifeſtly different from what we attribute to it in the words *uſe, muſe, fume, &c.* This Vowel, as the Biſhop well obſerves, is wholly guttural.

and

and comes near to the sound we make in groaning. As for the Letter *u* in *use*, *muse*, &c. my Lord of *Chester* would have it to be a Diphthong, and the Vowel which terminates the Diphthong, or the Subjunctive Vowel to be *oo*, wherein I cannot agree with him, the Subjunctive Vowel seeming to me rather to be the *French* or whistling *u*, there seeming to me to be a manifest difference between *Luke* and *Look*, *Luce* and *Loose*, and that there is nothing of the sound of the latter in the former.

Secondly, it wants Consonants, and of those four.

1. A Letter to express the sound we give to *V* Consonant, which is nothing else but *B* aspirated or incrassated or *Bh*. For tho we distinguish *v* Consonant from *u* Vowel, and attribute to it the power of *B* incrassated, yet do we not make it a distinct Letter as we ought to do. The power of this Letter was first expressed among the *Latines* by the *Digamma Æolicum* (so stiled for its Figure, not its sound) which is now the Character for the Letter *F*, but had at first the power of the Consonant *V*, and was written in *Claudius* his time invertedly, as ⅁IA I, AMPLIA⅁IT. Bishop *Chester*.

2. A

2. A Character to expreſs *D* aſpirated or incraſſated, or *Db*. For that this is a diſtinct Letter from *Th*, tho we confound them, making *Th* ſerve for both, is manifeſt by theſe Examples.

Db.

The, this, there, then, that, thou, thine, thoſe, tho, *&c.*
Father, Mother, Brother, *&c.*
Smooth, ſeeth, wreath, bequeath.

Th.

Thank, Theſis, thick, thin, thiſtle, thrive, thruſt.
Death, doth, both, broth, wrath, *&c.*

Of this Difference our *Saxon* Anceſtors were aware, and therefore made proviſion for both in their Alphabet. *Db* they repreſented by ð, as in Faðer, Moðer, *&c.* *Th* by þ, as in þeif, þick, *&c.*

3. A Letter to denote *T* incraſſated, or the *Greek* Θ, which we expreſs by *Th*. That theſe three laſt mentioned are ſimple Letters, and therefore ought to be provided for in the Alphabet by diſtinct Characters appears in that the ſound of them (for they are ſonorous) may be

continued.

continued. 2. By the Confession of the Composers of our Alphabet; for they make *F* a simple Letter, and give it a several Character, which differs no more from *Ph*, than *V* doth from *Bb*, ð from *Db*, or þ from *Th*. 3. By the consent of the Composers of other Alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* making *Th* a simple Letter, and giving it a Character, and the *Saxons* both *Dh* and *Th*.

5. A Character to express *Sh*, which is the same with the *Hebrew Schin*, and may be proved to be a simple Letter by the foregoing Reasons.

II. Our *English* Alphabet contains some Letters that are superfluous: five in number,

1. *C*, which if we use it in its proper power (as we ought to do) differs not at all from *K*, and therefore the one or the other must needs be superfluous.

2. *Q*, which is by general consent granted and agreed to be nothing else but *Cu*. And therefore many Writers, and among the rest no less a Critick than Mr. *Gataker* omits the *u* after it, as being involved in it, writing instead of *quus, quid, quam, &c. qus, qid, qam*. But the Bishop of *Chester*, who more nicely and curiously considered it, finds the Letter

ter involved in *Q* to be *oo* not *u*, to whom I do fully assent.

3. *W*, which is nothing else but the Letter *oo* rapidly pronounced. This the *Greeks* were sensible of, for instead of the *Dutch* Word *Wandals*, they wrote 'Ουάνδαλοι' and we noted before that the *Greeks* pronounced their Diphthong ου as we do *oo*.

4. *X* is confessedly nothing but the Letters *CS*, and therefore tho it may be retained as a *Compendium* of Writing, yet is it by no means to be accounted a distinct Letter, or allowed any place in the Alphabet.

Y, Tho it be by some esteemed a Consonant, when placed before a Vowel, yet is it not so, but only the *Greek Iota*, or our *ee* rapidly pronounced, as we said before of *W*. When it is accounted a Vowel as in *my*, *thy*, it differs not at all from what we call *i* long in *mine*, *thine*.

Now I come to shew that our Alphabet is faulty as to the powers or valors attributed to some Letters.

1. To *C* before *e* and *i* we give the power of *s*, before the rest of the Vowels of *K*, which is a great offence and stumbling-block to Children, who are apt (as they have good reason) to pronounce

it

it alike before all Letters. So my own Children have, I remember, in the word *accept*, for example, pronounced the ſecond *c* as if it had been a *k*, as if the word had been written *akkept*, and I was forced to grant them, that they were in the right, but only they muſt follow the received Pronunciation.

2. To *g* before *e* and *i* we give the ſame power we do to *J* Conſonant, that is *Dzy*, as I ſhall ſhew afterward, as in *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gibbet*, and which is worſe, that not conſtantly neither, for in *geld*, *gild*, *gird*, &c. we pronounce it as we do before the reſt of the Vowels, which doth and muſt needs breed trouble and confuſion to Children.

3. To that we call *J* Conſonant we attribute a ſtrange power, which no Child can imagine to belong to it: which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* hath rightly determined to be *Dzy*. That *D* is an ingredient into it Children do eaſily diſcern; for bid a young Child, that begins to ſpeak, ſay *John*, it will ſay *Don*.

4. To the Vowel *I* we give two powers; where it is pronounced ſhort, that of *Iota* or *ee*, as in *thin*, *thick*, *fill*, and innumerable others: but elſewhere of a Diphthong, as in *thine*, *mine*, and in the laſt

laſt ſyllable of all other words to which *e* is added after the Conſonant. It is the received opinion that *e* is there a Note of Production, ſignifying that the Letter *i* is to be pronounced long: but I ſay it ſignifies that the Character *i* is there to be pronounced as a Diphthong. That it is a Diphthong is clear, becauſe in pronouncing of it you cannot continue the entire ſound, but muſt needs terminate in *iota* or *ee*. What is the prepoſitive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful; one that did not curiouſly obſerve it, would think it to be *e*, but the Biſhop of *Cheſter* will have it to be *u* as pronounced in *us*. Children take notice of this difference between *i* when pronounced as a Diphthong, and when as *iota*. One of my Children in all words wherein it is to be pronounced as a Diphthong, pronounced it as a ſimple *iota* or *ee*. As for *mine*, *thine*, *like*, *bile*, it pronounced *meen*, *theen*, *leek*, *beel*, and ſo in all others of that nature; the Child, it ſhould ſeem, finding it more facil to pronounce the ſingle Vowel, not being able to frame its mouth to pronounce the Diphthong.

5. To the Vowel *A* we give two powers. 1. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *Hall*, *Wall*, &c. as we noted before. 2. That

2. That of the *Latine A* in *Hat*, *that*, *man*, *bran*, &c.

6. To the Vowel *O* we give three powers: 1. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *God*, *rod*, *hot*, &c. 2. That of the Letter *oo* in *Hood*, *ſtood*, *book*, &c. 3. The power uſually attributed to it in other Languages, as in *Hole*, *home*, *ſtone*, &c.

7. To the Vowel *u* we alſo give two powers, as appears in *us* and *uſe*. Whereof the firſt is a ſimple Letter, but the ſecond a Diphthong, as was noted before.

8. To *ch* we give a ſtrange power or ſound, which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* rightly determines to be *Tſh*. This young Children perceive: for bid them pronounce *Church*, ſome ſhall pronounce it *Turſh*, and ſome *ſhurſh*, the former obſerving the Letter *T* in it, and the latter the Letter *Sh*. Whence it appears that the true Writing of it is *Tſhurtſh*.

9. In all words where *w* is put before *h*, as in what, which, when, *&c.* it is evident by the pronunciation, that the *h* ought to be put before the *w*; and the words written *Hwen* or *Hocen*, *hooitſh*, *hooat*, &c. So our *Saxon* Anceſtors were wont to place it. Which manner of Writing I cannot but wonder how it came to be changed for the worſe.

If

If all theſe Faults were amended, *viz.* the ſuperfluous Letters cut off, the wanting ſupplied, and to every Letter his proper power attributed, ſpelling would be much more regular, uniform and eaſie.

I come now to make ſome further Animadverſions upon our Orthography and manner of Spelling.

The Grammarians have a Rule, that in ſpelling and dividing words by Syllables where-ever there is a Conſonant or two before a Vowel, the Syllable muſt be begun with the Conſonant. Againſt this Rule I would put in two Exceptions.

1. In compound words I would have the Preposition in Spelling, and dividing the Syllables, to be ſeparated from the radical word. As for example, I would have ſpelled *Ab-uſe*, not *A-buſe*; *Ab-rogate*, not *A-brogate*; *Diſ-turb*, not *Di-ſturb*; *Diſ-truſt*, not *Di-ſtruſt*, and the like.

2. In words formed from Verbs for Tenſes, Perſons, or Participles, by a ſyllabical Adjection, I think it proper, that the Syllable that is added, ſhould, in ſpelling and dividing the word be ſeparated from the radical verb. For example, I would have it ſpelled *lov-ed*, not *lo-ved*; *hat-ed*, not *ha-ted*, &c. This I think moſt rational and convenient.

1. To

1. To distinguish these Adjections from the radical Verb. 2. Because we separate them thus in pronunciation, as appears most evidently in words that end in Liquids, and therefore in such we double the Liquid rather than so divide the word. As for example, rather than spell and divide the word *swimmeth* thus *swi-meth* in our Orthography we double the *m*, writing *swim-meth*; the like might be said of *trimmeth*, *drummeth*, in which last there is no more reason the *m* should be doubled than in the word *cometh*. This, I confess, seems not so convenient in words that end in a Mute and Liquid, such as are *handle*, *tremble*, *spittle*; yet may the Analogy be well enough observed even in them.

3. I disapprove the adding the Letter *e* to the ends of words to signifie the production of the last Syllable, as to *mate* to distinguish it from *mat*, *smoke* from *smock*, *mine* from *min*, *shine* from *shin*, &c. This is a great offence to Strangers and Children, who in such words are apt (as they have good reason) to make two Syllables of one, and to spell and pronounce *ma-te*, *smo-ke*, *thi-ne*, *people*. The production of a Syllable ought to be signified by a Mark over the Vowel to be

produced

produced thus, ā, ē, *&c.* But where *e* is added to a Syllable compounded with *i* it signifies not as is vulgarly thought, that *i* is to be produced, but that it stands for a Diphthong; as we have before noted. The same is to be spoken against the adding of *a* to signifie the producing of a Vowel, as in *great*, *bead*, *stroak*, *broad*, *beat*; which, as we said just now, ought to be signified by a stroak over the Vowel to be produced, thus brōd, grēt, bēd, bēt, *&c.*

In Adjectives that end in a Mute and a Liquid, *v. g. ble*, *tle*, &c. I think it were convenient that the *e* were left out, which troubles Children and Strangers in spelling and reading our Language, they in such words making two Syllables of one; for example, reading instead of *probable*, *pro-ba-ble*, pronouncing *ble* as we do in *ble-mish*. I say two Syllables of one, for *probable* I make consist but of two Syllables thus *pro-babl*, *britl* but of one, *con-tem-ptibl* but of three. A Mute and Liquid joyn'd together without a Vowel having an imperfect sound. So we see they who write words of the *Mexican* Language ending in *tl*, of which they having many, put no *e* after the *l*, as *Meexochitl*, *Achiotl*, &c.

5. Nouns

5. Nouns that end in *tion* are a great ſtumbling block to Children, who (as they ought) give the ſame power to *t* in theſe as they do in other words, that is, its proper power, as in *tied*; and therefore all theſe words ought to be written with *ſi*, as they are pronounced, and as School-maſters are forced to teach their Scholars to pronounce *ti* in them.

6. We write gracious, righteous, grievous, and a multitude of like words with the Diphthong *ou*, but pronounce them as if they were written with a ſingle *u*, *gracius*, *righteus*, *grievus*. We never pronounce *ous* in theſe words as we do in *houſe*, *mouſe*, &c. The like may be ſaid of *our* in *honour*, *oratour*, *auditour*, *creditour*, &c.

7. In the words *neck*, *ſick*, *ſack*, *lock*, *muck*, and all which we write with *ck*, either the *c* or the *k* is altogether ſuperfluous: for in pronouncing I challenge any man to ſhew me a difference between *neck* and *nee*, *ſick* and *ſic*, &c.

8. The ſpelling of *blood*, *flood*, &c. is erroneous; they ought to be written *blud*, *flud*, &c. for we never pronounce theſe words as we do *mood*, neither as we do *proud*.

I might

I might also find fault with the spelling of *friend*, *fiend*, *believe*, *grieve*, and others of like nature, which I think were better written with a single *i* short or long.

I might also note many false spellings in particular words, as *tongue* for *tung*, *she* for *shee*, *scituàte* for *situate*, which is but lately come up, and hath no appearance of reason, the *Latine* Word being *situs* without any *c*. *Scent* for *Sent*, signifying a smell or savour, which Writing is also but lately introduced, and hath no more ground than the former, the *Latin* Word from whence it comes being *sentio*.

Lastly, I would have *gh* quite cashiered, we not knowing what sound our Ancestors gave it. Sometimes we pronounce it as a double *F*, as in *laugh*, *trough*, *cough*, and therefore in such words *F* ought to be substituted instead of it: in others only as an *h* or simple aspiration, as in *through*, which therefore may be written *throuh*. In others as *right*, *might*, *bright*, *light*, (as we now pronounce them) it is altogether superfluous, and may be omitted; for who in pronouncing

pronouncing doth, or in hearing pronounced can diſtinguiſh between *right* and a *rite* for a Cuſtom or Ceremony; and *might* and a *mite* in a Cheeſe, ſo in *plough*, for which therefore *plow* is now accepted.

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

I Have this day ſent you by the Carrier my Collection of Local Words, augmented almoſt by the one half, wherein I have inſerted out of the Catalogue you were pleaſed to ſend me, 1. All ſuch as I took not to be of general uſe. For I intend not this Book to be a general *Engliſh* Gloſſary; (of which ſort there are many already extant,) but only, as the Title imports, a Catalogue of ſuch as are proper to ſome Countries, and not univerſally known or uſed.

2. I have omitted alſo ſuch as are names of ſome Utenſils or Inſtruments, or Terms belonging to particular Trades and Arts.

And 3. Words newly Coined about *London*, which will ſoon be diffuſed all *England* over.

Of the firſt ſort are Bonny, Sedge, whereof you may remember they have Faggots at *Cambridge*, uſing it for the kindling of Coal-fires. Muck, Marry,

Cricket, Soſs, Bang. A Toper and Toping, Buck and Bucking, a Wag, Blend, Blink, Brickle, which I take to come from break, ſignifying any thing apt to break. Sod is alſo uſed for Turf in moſt places where I have been, ſo is Wood a known word for mad, and is in the uſual metrical Tranſlation of the Pſalms.

Some Obſervations made and communicated by Mr. Francis Brokesby, *concerning the Dialect, and various Pronunciation of Words in the Eaſt Riding of* Yorkſhire.

1. MAny words are varied by changing *o* into *a*: though I queſtion whether our *Yorkſhire* Pronunciation be not the moſt ancient. So for *both* we Pronounce *bath*: for *bone, bane*; for *work, wark*; hence *Newark, Southwark*, &c. for *more, mare*; as mickle mare, much more: for *home, hame*; hence all the Towns ending in *ham*, as *Wickham, Fulham, Stretham*, &c. *hamely* for *homely*, for *worſe, warſe* and *war*: for *ſtone, ſtane*, and

unde Stanton; q. *Stony Town*, *Stanford*, *Stanemore*, &c. So for Wo is me, *Wa's me* Οἴμοι. So *Barns* Children is Borns, derived from Bear; exactly answering to the Latin *nati*. For *Knapweed*, *Knepweed*, because of the knops at the top.

2. In many words we leave out the aspirate, both at the beginning, and at the latter end. So for *Chaffe*, they say *Caffe*; for *Churn*, *Kern*; and thence *Kern*-milk, is Butter-milk; for *Cheſt*, *Kiſt*; near the Latin *Ciſta*: for *Lath*, *Lat*; for *Bench*, *Binck*: for *Pitch*, *Pick*; for *Thatch*, *Thack*; *Thatcher*, *Theaker*; for *Church*, *Kyrk*; near Κυριακὸν.

3. In many words we change *ol* and *oul* into *au*; as for *cold* they say *caud*; for *old*, *aud*; thence *Audley*, as much as to say *Old* Town; for *Elder*, *Auder*; or as we write *Alder*; thence *Alderman*, a Senator; for *Wolds* or *Woulds*, *Wauds*; thus the ridge of Hills in the East, and part of the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, [our *Apennine*] is called: and sometimes the Country adjoyning is called the *Wauds*. But that which lies under the Hills, especially down by *Humber* and *Ouſe* ſide, towards *Howden*, is called by

the Country-people the Lowths, *i. e.* The low Country in contradiſtinction to the *Wauds.* Though ſome call all the Eaſt-Riding beſides *Holderneſs*, and in diſtinction from it the Woulds.

4. In ſome words for *oo* we Pronounce *eu*, as *ceul*, *Feul*, *eneuf*; for *cool*, *Fool*, *enough*. In ſome words inſtead of *oo*, or *o*, or *oa*, we Pronounce *ee*, *as*, *Deer*, for *Door*, ſteck the *Deer*; *Fleer* for *Floor*; *abreed* for *abroad*; *ge* for *go*; *ſe* for *ſo*; *ſe* throng *i. e.* ſo full of buſineſs; *ne* for *no*. For *Poiſon* they Pronounce *Peuſon*.

Note, In ſome part of the Weſt Riding they pronounce *oi*, for *o*; *hoil*, for *hole*; *coil*, for *cole*; *hoiſe* and *ſhoin*, for Hoſe and Shooes.

5. They ordinarily omit *s* at the end of a word when uſed for his: as inſtead of *Jackſons* Wife, they ſay *Jackſon* Wife; inſtead of Brothers Coat, Brother Coat.

6. They Place *y* before ſome words beginning with Vowels; *yane*, *yance*; as in ſome other parts of *England yarely* for *early*; *Yowes*, for *Ewes*.

7. To

7. To the ends of ſome words they add *en*; as in *Maſlingen*, *Docken*, *Bracken*: elſewhere in *England* the termination *en* is a Note of the plural number, as in *Houſen*, for *Houſes*; *Hoſen*, for *Hoſes*; *Shooen* or *Shoon*, for *Shooes*; *Peaſen*, for *Peaſe*; *Children*, for *Childs*, &c.

In the ſame Country for *Straw*, they uſe *Strea*, and for *Claws*, *Cleas*.

AN Account of preparing ſome of our *Engliſh* METALS and MINERALS.

The Smelting and Refining of Silver, at the Silver Mills in Cardiganſhire.

THE Oar beaten into ſmall pieces is brought from the Mine to the Smelting-Houſe, and there melted with black and white Coal; *i. e.* with Charcoal and Wood ſlit into ſmall pieces and dried in a Kiln, for that purpoſe. The reaſon why they mix black and white Coal is, becauſe the black alone makes too vehement a Fire, and the white too gentle, but mixt together they make a juſt temper of heat. After the Fire is made, the Mine is caſt on the Coals; and ſo interchangeably Mine and Coals.

Coals. The Mine when melted runs down into the *Sump, i. e.* a round Pit of Stone covered over with Clay within. Thence it is laded out and cast into long square Bars with smaller ends fit to lift and carry them by.

These Bars they bring to the Refining Furnace, which is covered with a thick Cap of Stone bound about with Iron and moveable, that so they may lift it up, and make the test at the bottom anew (*which they do every refining.*) In the middle of the Cap there is a hole in which the Bar of Metal hangs in Iron Slings above the Furnace, that so it may be let down by degrees as it melts off. Besides this they have another hole in the side of the Furnace parallel to the Horizon, and bottomed with Iron. At this hole they thrust in another Bar. The Test is of an Oval Figure, and occupies all the bottom of the Furnace. The Fire is put in by the side of the Bellows. When the Furnace is come to a true temper of heat, the Lead converted into *Litharge* is cast off by the blowing of the Bellows, the Silver subsiding into the bottom of the Test. The blast blows the Lead converted into *Litharge* off the Silver after the manner that Cream is blown off Milk.

As ſoon as all the glut of *Litharge* (*ſo they call it*) is caſt off, the Silver in the bottom of the Cuple grows cold, and the ſame degree of heat will not keep it melted as before. The Cake of Silver after it grows cold ſprings or riſes up into Branches.

The Teſt is made of Marrow-Bones burnt to ſmall pieces, afterward ſtamped to powder, and with water tempered into a Paſt. The Teſt is about a foot thick laid in Iron. After the Cake of Silver is taken out, that part of the Teſt which is diſcoloured they mingle with the Oar to be melted; the reſt they ſtamp and uſe again for Teſt.

The *Litharge* is brought to a reducing Furnace, and there with Charcoal only melted into Lead. The *Litharge* is caſt upon the Charcoal in the Bing of the Furnace, and as the Charcoal burns away and the *Litharge* melts, more Charcoal thrown on and *Litharge* put upon it as at firſt ſmelting.

Another Furnace they have, which they call an *Almond Furnace*, in which they melt the ſlags or refuſe of the *Litharge* (not ſtamped) with Charcoal only.

The ſlags or cinders of the firſt ſmelting they beat ſmall with great ſtamps lifted

lifted up by a Wheel moved with water, and falling by their own weight. First they are ſtamped with dry Stamps, then ſifted with an Iron Sieve in water. That which lies at the bottom of the Sieve is returned to the ſmelting Furnace without more ado. That which ſwims over the Sieve is beaten with wet Stamp.

That which paſſeth through the Sieve, as alſo that which after it hath been beaten with the wet Stamps paſſes through a fine Grate or Strainer of Iron, goeth to the *Buddle*, which is a Veſſel made like to a ſhallow Tumbrel, ſtanding a little ſhelving.

Thereon the Matter is laid, and water running conſtantly over it, moved to and fro with an Iron Rake or How, and ſo the water carries away the Earth and Droſs, the Metal remaining behind. That which is thus *Budled* they *lue* with a thick hair Sieve cloſe wrought in a Tub of water, rolling the Sieve about, and enclining it this way and that way with their hands. The light which ſwims over the Sieve is returned again to the *Buddle*. That which ſubſides is fit for the ſmelting Furnace.

They have beſides an *Aſſay Furnace*, wherewith they try the value of the Me-

tal, *i.e.* what proportion the Lead bears to the Silver, cutting a piece off every Bar and melting it in a ſmall Cupel. Firſt they weigh the piece cut off, then after the Lead is ſeparated the Silver. A Tun of Metal will yield 10, ſometimes 15, and if it be rich 20 *l.* weight of Silver. All Lead Oar dig'd in *England* hath a proportion of Silver mixt with it, but ſome ſo little, that it will not quit coſt to Refine it.

At the firſt ſmelting they mingle ſeveral ſorts of Oar, ſome richer, ſome poorer, elſe they will not melt ſo kindly.

The Silver made here is exceeding fine and good.

Theſe ſix Mountains in *Cardiganſhire*, not far diſtant from each other, afford Silver Oar, *Talabont*, *Geginnon*, *Comſomlack*, *Gedarren*, *Bromefloid* and *Cummer*.

At our being there they dig'd only at *Talabont*.

They ſink a Perpendicular ſquare hole or ſhaft, the ſides whereof they ſtrengthen round from top to bottom with Wood, that the Earth fall not in.

The tranſverſe pieces of Wood, they call *ſtemples*, and upon theſe catching hold with their Hands and Feet they deſcend without uſing any Rope. They dig

dig the Oar thus, one holds a little picque or punch of Iron, having a long handle of Wood, which they call a *Gad*; another with a great Iron Hammer or Sledge drives it into the Vein.

The Vein of Metal runs East and West, it riseth North, and slopes or dips to the South. There is a white *Fluor* about the Vein, which they call *Spar*, and a black which they call *blinds*. This last covers the Vein of Oar, and when it appears they are sure to find Oar.

They sell the Oar for 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* the Tun, more or less, as it is in goodness, or as it is more rare or plentiful.

This Information and account we had from Major *Hill*, 1662. Who was then Master of the Silver Mills.

The History of these Silver-Works may be seen in Dr. *Fullers* Worthies of *Wales*. General, *p.* 3.

The smelting of Lead is the same with the smelting of Silver Oar, and therefore no need that any thing be said of it.

The

The preparing and ſmelting, or blowing of Tin in Cornwal.

THE Tinners find the Mine by the *Shoad* (or as they call it *Squad*) which is looſe Stones of Tin mixed with the Earth, of which they give you this account.

The *load* or Vein of Tin before the flood came up to the Superficies of the Earth. The flood waſhing the upper part of it as of the whole Earth, brake it off from the *load*, and confounded or mixed it with the Earth to ſuch a depth. They obſerve that the deeper the *ſhoad* lies, the nearer is the main *load*, and the ſhallower, the further off. Sometimes it comes up to the exterior Superficies of the Earth. The main *load* begins at the Eaſt, and runs Weſtward, ſhelving ſtill deeper and deeper; and ſometimes deſcending almoſt perpendicularly. Beſides the main *load*, they have little branches that run from it North and South, and to other points which they call *Countrey*. The Vein or *load* is ſometimes

times leſs, ſometimes greater, ſometimes not a Foot thick, ſometimes three Foot or more. When they have digged a good way they ſink an Air-ſhaft, elſe they cannot breath nor keep their Candles light. The *ſhoad* commonly deſcends a Hill-ſide There is a kind of *fluor* which they call *Spar* next the Vein, and which ſometimes encompaſſeth it. In this are often found the *Cornish* Diamonds. Above the *Spar* lies another kind of ſubſtance like a white ſoft Stone, which they call *Kellus*. They get out the Mine with a Pick-Ax, but when it is hard they uſe a *Gad* [a Tool like a Smiths Punch] which they drive in with one end of their Pick-Ax made like a Hammer. When they have gotten out of the Mine, they break it with a Hammer into ſmall pieces, the biggeſt not exceeding half a pound or a pound, and then bring it to the ſtamps. [The ſtamps are only two at one place, lifted up by a Wheel moved with water as the Silver Mills] There it is put into a ſquare open Box into which a ſpout of water continually runs, and therein the ſtamps beat it to powder. One ſide of the Box mentioned is made of an Iron-plate perforated with ſmall holes like a Grate, by which the water runs out, and carries away

away with it the Mine that is pounded ſmall enough to paſs the holes, droſs and all together, in a long Gutter or Trough made of Wood. The droſs and earth (as being lighter) is carried all along the Trough to a Pit or Veſſel into which the Trough delivers it, called a *loob*: the Tin as being heavier, ſubſides and ſtays behind in the Trough: and beſides at a good diſtance from the ſtamps they put a Turf in the Trough to ſtop the Tin that it run not further.

The Tin remaining in the Trough they take out and carry to the *buddle*, [a Veſſel deſcribed in the Silver Work] where the Sand and Earth is waſhed from it by the water running over it, the Tinners ſtirring and working it both with a Shovel, and with their Feet. In the *buddle* the rough Tin (as they call it) falls behind; the head Tin lies uppermoſt or foremoſt. The head Tin paſſes to the *wreck*, where they work it with a wooden Rake in Veſſels almoſt like the buddling Veſſels, water running alſo over it. In the *wreck* the head Tin lies again foremoſt, and that is finiſhed and fit for the blowing Houſe, and is called black Tin, being black of colour, and as fine as Sand. The rough Tin lies next, that as alſo that in

in the *buddle* they ſift to ſeparate the coarſe, and droſs, and ſtones from it, which is returned to the ſtamps to be new beaten. The fine is *lewed* in a fine ſierce moved and waved to and fro in the Water, as is deſcribed in the Silver Work; the Oar ſubſiding to the bottom, the Sand, Earth, and other droſs, flows over the Rim of the ſierce with the Water: that which remains in the ſierce they ſift through a fine Sieve, and what paſſes through they call black Tin. In like manner they order the waſt Tin that falls hindmoſt in the *buddle* and *wreck*, which they call the Tail, as alſo that which falls into the *loob*, Pit or Sump, *viz.* waſhing and ſifting of it, which they call ſtripping of it, returning the rough and coarſe to the ſtamps, and the finer to the *wreck*.

With the rough Tin that is returned to the ſtamps they mingle new Oar, elſe it will not work, but fur up the ſtamps. The Tin in the *loob* they let lie a while, and the longer the better, for, ſay they, it grows and increaſes by lying.

The

The black Tin is ſmelted at the blowing Houſe with Charcoal only, firſt throwing on Charcoal, then upon that black Tin, and ſo interchangeably into a very deep Bing (which they call the Houſe) broader at the top and narrower at the bottom. They make the Fire very vehement, blowing the Coals continually with a pair of great Bellows moved by Water, as in the ſmelting of other Metals. The Melting Tin, together with the droſs or ſlag runs out at a hole at the bottom of the Bing into a large Trough made of Stone. The cinder or ſlag ſwims on the top of it like ſcum, and hardens preſently.

This they take off with a Shovel and lay it by.

When they have got a ſufficient heap of it they ſell it to be ſtamped, budled and lued. They get a good quantity of Tin out of it. Formerly it was thrown away to mend High Ways, as nothing worth. When they have a ſufficient quantity of the melted Metal they caſt it into Oblong ſquare pieces in a mould made of Moore-ſtone. The leſſer pieces they call *ſlabs*, the greater Blocks. Two pound of black Tin

Tin ordinarily yields a pound of white or more.

The Tin after it is melted is coyned; *i. e.* marked by the Kings Officer with the Lion Rampant. The Kings Custom is four Shillings on every hundred pound weight. Other particulars concerning the Tin-Works I omit, because they may be seen in *Carew*'s survey of *Cornwal*. But the manner of preparing the Tin for blowing or smelting is now much different from what it was in his time.

Tin-Oar is so different in colour and appearance from Tin, that one would wonder that the one should come out of the other: and somewhat strange it is that Tin being so like to Lead, Tin-Oar should be so unlike to Lead-Oar, being very like to the Lead that is melted out of it.

The manner of the Iron-Work at the Furnace.

THE Iron-Mine lies ſometimes deeper, ſometimes ſhallower in the Earth from four to forty, and upward.

There are ſeveral ſorts of Mine, ſome hard, ſome gentle, ſome rich, ſome coarſer. The Iron-Maſters always mix different ſorts of Mine together, otherwiſe they will not melt to advantage.

When the Mine is brought in, they take Small-Coal and lay a row of Small-Coal, and upon it a row of Mine, and ſo alternately, S. S. S. one above another, and ſetting the Coals on fire, therewith burn the Mine.

The uſe of this burning is to mollifie it, that ſo it may be broke in ſmall pieces: otherwiſe if it ſhould be put into the Furnace as it comes out of the Earth, it would not melt but come away whole.

Care alſo muſt be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop,

i. e.

i. e. melt and run together in a mass. After it is burnt, they beat it into small pieces with an Iron Sledge, and then put it into the Furnace (which is before charged with Coals) casting it upon the top of the Coals, where it melts and falls into the Hearth in the space of about twelve hours more or less, and then it is run into a Sow.

The Hearth or bottom of the Furnace is made of a Sand-stone, and the sides round to the height of a Yard or thereabout, the rest of the Furnace is lined up to the top with Brick.

When they begin upon a new Furnace; they put fire for a day or two before they begin to blow.

Then they blow gently and increase by degrees till they come to the height in ten weeks or more.

Every six days they call a *Founday*, in which space they make eight Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole summ of Iron made by the *Foundays*: for at first they make less in a *Founday*, at last more.

The Hearth, by the force of the Fire, continually blown, grows wider and wider, so that if at first it contains so much as will make a Sow of six hundred

or

or seven hundred pound weight, at last it will contain so much as will make a Sow of two thousand pound. The lesser pieces, of one thousand pound, or under, they call Pigs.

Of twenty four Loads of Coals they expect eight Tun of Sows: to every Load of Coals, which consists of eleven Quarters, they put a Load of Mine, which contains eighteen Bushels.

A Hearth ordinarily, if made of good Stone, will last forty *Foundays*, that is forty Weeks, during which time the Fire is never let go out. They never blow twice upon one Hearth, though they go upon it not above five or six *Foundays*.

The cinder like scum swims upon the melted Metal in the Hearth, and is let out once or twice before a Sow is cast.

The

The manner of working the Iron at the Forge or Hammer.

IN every Forge or Hammer there are two Fires at leaſt, the one they call the *Finery*, the other the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery* by the working of the Hammer they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus.

The ſow at firſt they roll into the Fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundred weight, which, ſo ſoon as it is broken off, is called a *Loop*.

This *Loop* they take out with their ſhingling Tongs, and beat it with Iron Sledges upon an Iron Plate near the Fire, that ſo it may not fall in pieces but be in a capacity to be carried under the Hammer. Under which they then removing it, and drawing a little water, beat it with the Hammer very gently, which forces cinder and droſs out of the Matter, afterwards by degrees drawing more water they beat it thicker and ſtronger till they bring it to a *Bloom*, which is a four-ſquare maſs of about two Foot long.

This

This operation they call *ſhingling the Loop.*

This done they immediately return it to the *Finery* again, and after two or three heats and working they bring it to an *Ancony*, the figure whereof is in the middle, a Bar about three feet long of that ſhape they intend the whole Bar to be made of it: at both ends a ſquare piece left rough to be wrought at the *Chafery.*

Note, At the *Finery* three load of the biggeſt Coals go to make one Tun of Iron.

At the *Chafery* they only draw out the two ends ſutable to what was drawn out at the *Finery* in the middle, and ſo finiſh the Bar.

Note, 1. One Load of the ſmaller Coals will draw out one Tun of Iron at the *Chafery.*

2. They expect that one Man and a Boy at the *Finery* ſhould make two Tuns of Iron in a Week: two Men at the *Chafery* ſhould take up, *i. e.* make or work five or ſix Tun in a Week.

3. If into the Hearth where they work the Iron-ſows (whether the *Chafery* or the *Finery*) you caſt upon the Iron a piece of Braſs, it will hinder the Metal from

from working, causing it to spatter about, so that it cannot be brought into a solid piece.

This account of the whole process of the Iron-work I had from one of the chief Iron-Masters in *Sussex*, my honored Friend *Walter Burrel* of *Cuck-field* Esquire deceased. And now that I have had occasion to mention this worthy Gentleman, give me leave by the by to insert a few Observations referring to Husbandry communicated by him in occasional discourse on those Subjects.

1. In removing and transplanting young Oaks you must be sure not to cut off or wound that part of the Root, which descends down-right (which in some Countries they call the *Tap-Root*) but dig it up to the bottom, and prepare your hole deep enough to set it: else if you persuade it to live, your hinder the growth of it half in half.

2. Corn or any other Grain, the longer it continues in the ground, or the earlier it is Sown, *cæteris paribus*, the better laden it is, and the Berry more plump, full and weighty, and of stronger nourishment, as for example, Winter-Oats better than Summer Oats, Beans set in *February* than those set in *March*, &c.

3. The

3. The moſt effectual way to prevent ſmutting or burning of any Corn is to Lime it before you Sow it, as is found by daily experience in *Suſſex*, where, ſince this practice of Liming, they have no burnt Corn, whereas before they had abundance. They Lime it thus, firſt they wet the Corn a little to make it ſtick, and then ſift or ſprinkle powdered Lime upon it.

4. He uſes to Plow with his Oxen end-ways, or all in one File, and not to Yoke them by pairs, whereby he finds a double advantage. 1. He by this means loſeth no part of the ſtrength of any Ox, whereas breaſtwiſe, it is very hard ſo evenly to match them, as that a great part of the ſtrength of ſome of them be not rendred uſeleſs. 2. In this way a wet and clay ground is not ſo much poached by the feet of the Oxen.

5. He hath practiſed to burn the ends of all the Poſts which he ſets into the ground to a Coal on the outſide, whereby they continue a long time without rotting, which otherwiſe would ſuddenly decay.

This

This Observation I also find mentioned in an Extract of a Letter, written by *David Von-der-beck*, a *German* Philosopher and Physitian at *Minden*, to Dr. *Langelot*, &c. Registred in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Number 92. Pag. 5185. In these words, Hence also they sleightly burn the ends of Timber, to be set in the ground, that so by the fusion made by Fire, the Volatile Salts, which by the accession of the moisture of the Earth would easily be consumed, to the corruption of the Timber may catch and fix one another.

6. He first introduced the use of Fern for burning of Lime, which serves that purpose as well as Wood, (the flame thereof being very vehement) and is far cheaper.

7. Bucks if gelded when they have cast their Head, their Horns never grow again, if when their Horns are grown, they never cast them; in brief their Horns never grow after they are gelded.

This Observation, expressed in almost the same words, I find in the Summary of a Book of *Francesco Rodi* the *Italian*, called, *Esperienze intorno à diverse cose naturali*, &c. Delivered in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Number 92. pag. 6005.

8. Rooks, if they infeſt your Corn, are more terrified if in their ſight you take a Rook and plucking it Limb from Limb, caſt the ſeveral Limbs about your Field, than if you hang up half a dozen dead Rooks in it.

9. Rooks when they make their Neſts, one of the pair always ſits by to watch it, while the other goes to fetch materials to build it. Elſe if both go and leave it unfiniſhed, their Fellow-Rooks, ere they return again will have carried away toward their ſeveral Neſts all the ſticks and materials they had got together. Hence perhaps the word *Rooking* for cheating and abuſing.

The manner of the Wire work at Tintern *in* Monmouthſhire.

THey take little ſquare Bars, made like Bars of Steel, which they call *Osborn-Iron*, wrought on purpoſe for this manufacture; and ſtrain *i. e.* draw them at a Furnace with a Hammer moved by water (like thoſe at the Iron Forges, but leſſer) into ſquare Rods of about the bigneſs

neſs of ones little Finger, or leſs, and bow them round. When that is done they put them into a Furnace, and neal them with a pretty ſtrong Fire for about twelve hours: after they are nealed they lay them in water for a month or two (the longer the better) then the Rippers take them and draw them into Wire through two or three holes.

Then they neal them again for ſix hours or more, and water them the ſecond time about a Week, then they are carried to the Rippers who draw them to a two-bond Wire, as bing as a great Packthread.

Then again they are nealed the third time, and watered about a Week as before, and delivered to the ſmall Wire Drawers, whom there they call Overhouſe-men, I ſuppoſe only becauſe they work in an upper Room.

In the Mill, where the *Rippers* work, the Wheel moves ſeveral Engins like little Barrels, which they alſo call Barrels, hooped with Iron. The Barrel hath two Hooks on the upper ſide, upon each whereof hang two Links ſtanding a-croſs, and faſtned to the two ends of the Tongs, which catch hold of the Wire and draw it through the hole. The Axis on which

the Barrel moves, runs not through the Center, but is placed towards one ſide, *viz.* that on which the Hooks are. Underneath is faſtned to the Barrel a Spoke of Wood, which they call a Swingle, which is drawn back a good way by the Calms or Cogs in the Axis of the Wheel, and draws back the Barrel, which falls to again by its own weight. The Tongs, hanging on the Hooks of the Barrel, are by the Workmen faſtned on the Wire, and by the force of the Wheel the Hooks being drawn back, draw the Wire through the holes.

They anoint the Wire with Train-Oil, to make it run the eaſier. The Plate, wherein the holes are, is on the outſide Iron, on the inſide Steel.

The holes are bigger on the Iron ſide, becauſe the Wire finds more reſiſtance from the Steel, and is ſtreightned by degrees.

There is another Mill where the ſmall Wire is drawn, which with one Wheel moves three Axes that run the length of the Houſe on three Floors one above another.

The Deſcription whereof would be tedious and difficult to underſtand without a Scheme, and therefore I ſhall omit it.

Modm

Modus faciendi Vitriolum coctile in Anglia.

Worm. Muſ. Sect. 2. Cap. 13. p. 89.

Lapides ex quibus Vitriolum excoquitur ad litus Orientale inſulæ Shepey *reperiuntur. Ubi ingentem horum copiam collegerunt per ſpatioſam areterræ miſtos ſpargunt, donec imbrium illuvie, accedente Solis æſtu & calore in terram ſeu pulverem redigantur ſubtiliſſimum, nitroſum, ſulphureum odore prætereuntes offendentem. Interea aqua per hanc terram percolata in Subjecta vaſa per tubulos & canales derivata in vaſe plumbeo amplo ſex vel ſeptem dierum ſpatio coquitur ad juſtam conſiſtentiam, tum in aliud vas plumbeum effunditur immiſſis aſſeribus aliquot; quibus adhærens concreſcat vitriolum omnibus refrigeratis. Nullo alio vaſe coqui aut contineri hoc lixivium poteſt quàm plumbeo; cui ut facilius ebulliat ferri injiciunt particulas, quæ à lixivio planè conſumuntur.*

We ſaw the manner of making Vitriol or Copperas at *Brickleſey* in *Eſſex*. They lay the Stones upon a large Bed or Floor prepared in the open Air, underneath which there are Gutters or Troughs diſpoſed to receive and carry away the Liquor impregnate with the Mineral to a Ciſtern where it is Reſerved. [For the Air and Weather diſſolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the Vitrioline Juice or Salt diſſolved.]

This Liquor they boil in large leaden Pans putting in a good quantity of old Iron. When it is ſufficiently evaporated they pour it out into large Troughs wherein it cools, the Vitriol cryſtallizing to the ſides of the Troughs, and to croſs Bars put into them.

The Liquor that remains after the Vitriol is Cryſtallized they call the Mother, and reſerve it to be again evaporated by boyling.

They gather of theſe Stones in ſeveral places beſides the Coaſt of the Iſland of *Shepey*. I have obſerved people gathering them on the Sea-ſhore near to *Bright Helmſton* in *Suſſex*.

The

The manner of making Vitriol in *Italy* is ſomething different from ours in *England*, which take in *Matthiolus* his words.

Mineræ glebas in acervos mediocres conjectos igne ſuppoſito accendunt. Sponte autem urunt ſemel accenſæ, donec in calcem ſeu cineres maxima ex parte reducantur. Minerам cubuſtam in piſcinas aquæ plenas obruunt, agitando, miſcendoque eam, ut aqua imbuatur ſubſtantiâ Vitrioli. Aquam hanc Vitriolatam à ſedimento claram hauriunt; & in caldaria plumbea transfundunt, quam igne ſuppoſito decoquunt. Verum dum ebullit, in medio coctуræ vel parum ſupra vel infra addunt modicum ferri veteris vel glebæ æris juxta intentionem operantis. Aquam Vitriolatam decoctam in vaſa lignea transfundunt in quibus frigeſcens congelatur in Vitriolum.

They make great quantities of green Copperas at *Debtford* near *Greenwich*.

The making of Minium *or Red Lead.*

FIrſt they take Lead and waſte it in an Oven or Furnace: that is bring it to a Subſtance almoſt like a Litharge, by ſtirring it with an Iron Rake or How. This they grind with two pair of Stones which deliver it from one to another: the firſt grind it coarſer, the ſecond finer [There is a Mill ſo contrived as that it moves at once ſix pair of theſe Stones.] Thus reduced to powder and waſhed, it is put into an Oven or reverberating Furnace, and by continual ſtirring with the Iron Rake or How, it is brought to the right colour in two or three days. The Fire muſt not be extreme all this while, elſe it will clod together and change colour. The Iron Rake wherewith it is ſtirred is hung or poiſed on an Iron Hook, elſe it is ſo heavy that it could not be moved by one Man.

Ceruſs is made of Plates of Lead ſoftned with ſteams of Vinegar. vid. *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Number 137. p. 935.

The

The Allom Work at Whitby *in* Yorkshire.

THE proceſs of making Allom, as we partly ſaw, and partly received from the Workmen, was as followeth.

Firſt, They take the Mine picked from the *Deſſe* or Rock, and laying it on great heaps burn it with Whins and Wood till it be white. When it is ſufficiently burned, they barrow it into a Pit made on purpoſe, ſome ten feet long, ſix foot broad, and ſeven fourths of a yard deep, where it is ſteeped in water for the ſpace of eight or ten hours. Then they draw out the Liquor, (which is but a *Lixivium* impregnated with the Allom-Mine) into Troughs by which it is conveyed to the Allom-Houſe, into a deep Ciſtern of about twenty yards circumference, and three yards and half deep. After this firſt water is drawn off the Mine in the Pits, they do not preſently caſt away the Mine, but pour freſh water on it the ſecond time, and after the ſecond water

is drawn off (which is much weaker than the first) they cast out the Mine and put in new, and pour on fresh water as before.

Out of the Cistern they convey the *Lixivium* by Troughs into the Pans, where it is boiled for the space of twenty four hours ordinarily. Then they take off the Liquor out of the Pans, and examine it by weight, to know how much Lee made of *kelp* it will require, which is for the most part six inches of the Pans depth.

Which being put in so soon as the Liquor boils, or flows up, by the putting in of an Iron Cole-Rake, or other Iron Instrument, they draw it off into a settler, and there let it stand about an hour, that so the Sulphur and other dregs may settle to the bottom, which being done it is drawn off into Coolers, where it continues about four days and nights. The cooler being drawn about half full, they pour into it a quantity of Urine, *viz.* about eight Gallons into a Cooler that contains about two half Tuns.

Having thus stood four days and nights, it is quite cool, and the Allom Crystallized to the sides of the Cooler. Then they scoop out the Liquor (which they

they call the Mother) into a Ciſtern, and put it into the Pans again with new *Lixivium* to be evaporated by boiling, *&c.* The Allom that is ſhotten and cryſtallized on the ſides of the Cooler they ſcrape off and waſh with fair Spring water; then throw it into a Bing, where the water drains from it. Thence it is taken and caſt into a Pan, which they call the rocking Pan, and there melted, it is ſcooped out and conveyed by Troughs into Tuns, in which it ſtands about ten days until it be perfectly cool and condenſed. Then they unhoop and ſtave the Tuns, and taking out the Allom, chip it and carry it into the Store-Houſe.

We failed to enquired exactly what proportion of *kelp* they put in. For though they told us ſix inches of the Pans depth, yet they told us not how deep the Pans are made.

THE

Making of Salt at Nampt-wych *in* Cheſhire.

THE Salt-Spring, or (as they call it) the Brine-pit is near the River, and is ſo plentiful, that were all the water boiled out that it would afford (as they told us) it would yield Salt enough for all *England*. The Lords of the Pit appoint how much ſhall be boiled as they ſee occaſion, that the Trade be not clogged.

Divers perſons have intereſt in the Brine-pit, ſo that it belongs not all to one Lord; ſome have one Lead-walling, ſome two, ſome three, ſome four or more. [*N.B.* A Lead-walling is the Brine of twenty four hours boiling for one Houſe.]

Two hundred and ſixteen Lead-wallings or thereabout belong to all the Owners

Owners of the Pit. No Tradeſman, Bachelor or Widow can Rent more than eighteen Lead-wallings.

They have four ſworn Officers choſen yearly, which they call *Occupiers* of *Walling*, whoſe Duty it is to ſee equal dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all perſons concerned. They appoint how many Houſes ſhall work at a time, and that is twelve at the moſt. When there is occaſion for Salt to be made, they cauſe a Cryer to make Proclamation, that ſo all Parties concerned may put to their Fires at the ſame time; and ſo when they ſhall ceaſe at a determinate hour, at which they muſt give over; elſe they cauſe their Salt to be marred by caſting dirt into it, or the like.

There are in the Town about fifty Houſes, and every Houſe hath four Pans, which the Rulers are to ſee be exactly of the ſame meaſure.

Salt-water taken out of the *Brine-pit* in two hours and a quarter boiling, will be evaporated and boiled up into Salt. When the Liquor is more than luke-warm, they take ſtrong Ale, Bullocks Blood, and Whites of Eggs mixed together with Brine in this proportion; of Blood one Egg-ſhell full, the White of one Egg and a Pint

Pint of Ale, and put it into a Pan of twenty four Gallons or thereabouts. The Whites of the Eggs and the Blood ſerve to clarifie the Brine by raiſing the ſcum, which they take off juſt upon the boiling of the Pans, otherwiſe it will boil in, and ſpoil the Salt. The older the blood is, the better it is, *cæteris paribus.* They do not always put in blood, *viz.* when there is danger of the Liquors boiling too faſt. If the Liquor happens to boil too faſt, they take to allay it Brine that had been boil'd and drain'd from the Salt: Crude Brine, they ſay, will diminiſh their Salt. The Ale ſerves (they ſaid) to harden the Corn of the Salt.

After one hour boiling, the Brine will begin to Corn: then they take a ſmall quantity of clear Ale, and ſprinkle thereof into the Pan about one Egg-ſhell full. [*Note*, If you put in too much it will make the Broth boil over the Pan.] All the while before they put in the laſt Ale they cauſe the Pan to boil as faſt as they can; afterwards very gently till the Salt be almoſt dry. They do not evaporate *ad ſiccitatem*, but leave about a Pottle or Gallon of Brine in the Pan, leſt the Salt ſhould

ſhould burn and ſtick to the ſides of the Pan.

The Brine thus ſufficiently boiled and evaporated, they take out the Salt, and put it into Conical Baskets, (which they call Barrows) and in them let the water drain from it an hour, more or leſs, and then ſet it to dry in the Hot-houſe behind the Furnace.

A Barrow containing ſix Pecks is ſold there for 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Out of two Pans of forty eight Gallons they expect ſeven Pecks of Salt, *Wincheſter*-meaſure.

Note, The Houſe in which the Salt is boiled is called the *Wych-houſe*, whence may be gueſſed what *Wych* ſignifies, and why all thoſe Towns where there are Salt-Springs, and Salt made, are called by the name of *Wych*, viz. *Namptwych*, *Northwych*, *Middlewych*, *Droitwych*. The Veſſel whereinto the Brine is by Troughs conveyed from the Brine-Pit is called the Ship. It is raiſed up out of the Pit by a Pump. Between the Furnace and the Chimney Tunnels which convey up the Smoak is the Hot-Houſe where they ſet their Salt to dry, along the floor whereof run two Funnels from the Furnaces almoſt parallel to the Horizon,

and

and then ariſe perpendicularly; in theſe the flame and ſmoak running along from the Furnaces heat the Room by the way.

At *Droitwych* in *Worceſterſhire* the Salt is boiled in ſhallow leaden Pans. They firſt put in Salt-water out of the Brine-Pit.

After one hours boiling they fill up the Pan with water that drains from the Salt ſet to dry in Barrows: after a ſecond hours boiling they fill up the Pan again with the ſame.

In five hours ſpace the Pan boils dry, and they take out the Salt.

In twenty four hours they boil out five Pans: and then draw out the Aſhes: after the Aſhes are drawn out, they put in the White of an Egg, to cauſe the ſcum to ariſe [*viz.* the Duſt and Aſh that fell into the Pans while the Aſhes were drawing out] which they take off with a ſcummer. After four hours they begin to take out the Salt; and once in twenty four hours they take out a Cake which ſticks to the bottom of the Pan, (which they call *clod Salt*) otherwiſe the Pan would melt. They told us that they uſe neither Blood nor Ale. The Salt made here is extraordinary white and fine.

Anno

Anno 1670. a Rock of Natural Salt, from which iſſues a vigorous ſharp Brine, was diſcovered in *Cheſhire* in the ground of *William Marbury*, Eſq; The Rock, which is as hard and pure as Allom, and when Pulverized, a fine and ſharp Salt; is between thirty three and thirty four yards diſtant from the Surface of the Earth. Mountains of Foſſile Salt are found in *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Lithuania*, &c.

The manner of making Salt of Sea-ſand in Lancaſhire,

IN Summer time in dry weather they Skim or Pare off the upper part of the Sand in the Flats and Waſhes that are covered at full Sea, and bare when the Tide is out, and lay it up on great heaps.

Of this Sand they take and put in Troughs bored with holes at the bottom, and thereon pour Water, as Laundreſſes do upon Aſhes to make a *Lixivium*, which Water draining through the Sand, carries the Salt therein contained down with

with it into Veſſels placed underneath to receive it. So long as this Liquor is ſtrong enough to bear an Egg, they pour on more Water; ſo ſoon as the Egg begins to ſink they caſt the Sand out of the Troughs, and put in new.

This water thus impregnate with Salt they boil in leaden Pans, wherein the water evaporating, the Salt remains behind.

There is alſo at *Newcaſtle*, *Preſton* Pans in *Scotland*, *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, and elſewere great plenty of Salt made of Sea-water by boiling, and evaporating in like manner, wherein they make uſe of Oxes Blood.

As for theſe accounts of preparing ſome of our *Engliſh* Mineral, I dare anſwer for the half of them, having ſeen them my ſelf many years ago in my Travels through *England* and *Wales*, and publiſhed them *Anno* 1674. Since which time other proceſſes have been given in the *Philophical Tranſactions*, which being more Operoſe may be uſeful to undertakers of ſuch Works, therefore we will refer to them.

For the Iron Works in the Foreſt of *Dean*. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Number 137.

For

For the Tin Mines of *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*. See Number 69. and Number 138.

For Refining with Antimony, Number 138.

The Art of Refining, Number 142.

An account of our *Engliſh* Allom-Works, Number 142.

Of our *Engliſh* Copperas Works, Number 142.

Of our Salt Works, *ibid.*

Of Coal-Pits. See Dr. *Plot* of *Staffordſhire*. Chap. 3. Paragraph 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 60, 61, 62.

F I N I S.

A Catalogue of ſome Books Printed for *Chriſtoph. Wilkinſon* in *Fleetſtreet*.

THE Royal Commentaries of *Peru*, in two Parts. The firſt treating of the Original of their Kings, of their Idolatry, their Laws and Government, *&c.* before the *Spaniards* invaded their Countries. The ſecond deſcribing the manner by which that new World was Conquered by the *Spaniards*, &c. Illuſtrated with Sculptures, written Originally in *Spaniſh* by the *Inca Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, and *Engliſhed* by Sir *Paul Ricaut*, Knight.

The Lives of the Popes from the time of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, to the Reign of *Sixtus* IV. Written Originally in Latin by *Baptiſta Platina*, and

and Translated into *English*: and the same History continued from the year 1471. to this present time; wherein the most remarkable Passages of Christendom, both in Church and State, are Treated of and described, by Sir *Paul Ricaut*, Knight.

A General Chronological History of *France*, beginning before the Reign of King *Pharamond*, and ending with the Reign of K. *Hen.* IV. Containing both the Civil and Ecclesiastical Transactions of that Kingdom, by the *Sieur de Mezeray*, Historiographer of *France*, and Translated into *English* by *John Bulteel*, Gent. Fol.

The Life of the most Reverend Father in God, *James Usher*, late Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*. With a Collection of three hundred Letters, between the said Lord Primate, and most of the eminentest Persons for Piety and Learning in his time, both in *England* and beyond the

the Seas, Collected and Publiſhed from Original Copies under their own hands. By *Rich. Parr*, D. D. his Lordſhips Chaplain. Fol.

An Embaſſie from the *Eaſt-India* Company of the *United Provinces* to the Grand *Tartar* Cham Emperor of *China*, delivered by their Excellencies *Peter de Goyer* and *Jacob de Keyzer*, at his Imperial City of *Peking*; wherein the Cities, Towns, Ports, Rivers, *&c.* are deſcribed: with an Appendix of ſeveral Remarks taken out of Father *Athanaſius Kircher*. *Engliſhed* and ſet forth with ſeveral Sculptures by *John Ogilby*, Eſq; His Majeſties Coſmographer.

Aſia, the firſt Part, being an accurate Deſcription of *Perſia*, and the ſeveral Provinces thereof, the vaſt Empire of the Great *Mogul*, and other parts of *India*, and their ſeveral Kingdoms and Regions, with the deſcriptions of Cities, Towns, *&c.* Cuſtoms, Habits, Religion and Languages,

guages, Political Government, Plants and Animals. Adorned with Sculptures, and Translated by *John Ogilby*, Esq;

Repertorium Canonicum, or an Abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm consistent with the Temporal, wherein the most Material Points relating to such Persons and Things as come within the Cognizance thereof, are succinctly Treated, divided into several Chapters, of his Majesties Supremacy, of Archbishops, Bishops and Ordinaries; Guardians of the Spiritualities, *Conge d' Eslire*, Election and Confirmation. Consecration, Deans and Chapters, Arch-Deacons, Procurations, Synodals and Pentecostals, Ecclesiastical Courts, Churches, Chapters, Church-wardens, Questmen and Sidemen, Dilapidations, Patrons, Parsons, Vicars, Advousons, Commendaries, Pluralities, Deprivation, Abbats, First Fruits, Divorce, Alimony, sacriledge, Simony, Heresie, Excommunication

with several other things. By *John Godolphin*, Ll. D. Quarto.

The Orphans Legacy, or a Testimentary Abridgment in three parts, *viz.* of Wills and Testaments. Of Executors and Administrators. Of Legacies and Devises, wherein the most material Points of Law are succinctly Treated, and Illustrated with variety of Select Cases in the Common and Civil Law. By *John Godolphin*, Ll. D. Quarto.

Dictionariolum Trilingue, secundum Locos Communes, nominibus usitatioribus, Anglicis, Latinis, Græcis; Opera Joannis Raii. M. A. & Societatis Regiæ Sodalis.

Sixty Curious Cuts Engraven on Copper for the New Testament and Common Prayer in Folio and Quarto. By Mr. *Faithorn*, lately deceased.

The Whole Duty of Man according to the Law of Nature: By *Samuel Puffendorff*.